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Part One
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PLATT'S SINISTER PURPOSE

SEEKING TO SECURE CREDIT FOR THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Statement on the Raines Bill Regarded as a "Stuffed Club" Aimed at Mr. Morton's Head—Mayor Strong Refuses to Attend the Proposed Hearing on the Measure at the Executive Chamber—Gleason Will Be Heard.

ALBANY, March 16.—Mr. Platt's declaration that the Raines liquor tax law is a wise, beneficent measure is regarded by some here as a stuffed club directed at Gov. Morton's head. If the Governor does not sign the bill, he will be in open revolt against the wishes of the "Boss" as publicly expressed. If he does sign it, Mr. Platt may have the credit of having helped the work along.

The promulgation of Mr. Platt's views just at this time may give the Tioga man a little advantage at the expense of Gov. Morton's reputation for independent action, provided, of course, the latter does not veto the bill. No one really expects he will do that. If he shall sign it, the anti-Platt men, who have been opposing him because he is Mr. Platt's candidate, will doubtless point to the fact that Mr. Platt's indorsement of the bill came just ahead of the Governor's action.

This will be unfair to the Governor. It has been expected for the last week that the Governor would sign; nevertheless, if he shall do so now, then Mr. Platt may almost pose as a man "who owns a Governor."

The Governor to-day reversed the decision he reached last week, and decided to grant a hearing to the Mayors on the Raines bill. This was in response to a request from Mayor John Boyd Thacher of this city. This hearing will be given in the Executive Chamber Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

In reference to the question as to whether other hearings than that to the Mayors would be given on the Raines bill, Gov. Morton issued a statement declaring "that the pressure of the Governor's public duties is so great that he will be unable to afford time for general or special public hearings on the bill, but briefs or arguments in writing will be received up to the time of the arrival of the first mail—8 A. M.—on Friday next."

Assemblyman Otto Kempner (Dem.) to-night prepared a memorial to Gov. Morton asking that he return the Raines Liquor Tax bill to the Asembly in order that it may have full and fair consideration in the lower branch of the Assembly with open doors. The memorial is signed by the minority members, and will be presented to the Governor to-morrow by a committee headed by John B. Stanchfield, the minority leader.

Hardly had the reading of Friday's Journal been dispensed with in the House to-night when Mr. O'Grady moved to reconsider the vote by which the Journal of Thursday was approved.

When the vote had been reconsidered, Mr. O'Grady offered an amendment stating that the Speaker had, on the close call of the House, ordered out of the chamber all persons other than ladies, duly entitled officers of the House, and newspaper men; further, that the galleries had been kept open for the public.

"Is there objection to the amendment?" asked Speaker Fish.

"No," answered Mr. Stanchfield. "The minority has no objection to you correcting your own errors."

"There was no error on the part of the Speaker," shouted Mr. O'Grady.

"Yes, there was," retorted Mr. Stanchfield. "The amendment concedes that the minority members were right."

"No, no," Mr. O'Grady said. "Every step taken last Thursday was absolutely correct, according to the rules. The gentleman from Chemung would know this if he understood the rules."

No objection being interposed, the amendment was adopted, and the Journal of Thursday was approved as amended.

MAYOR WILL NOT ATTEND, HE SAYS.

Will Have a Representative at Raines Bill Hearing, However.

Mayor Strong yesterday received a dispatch from Mayor John Boyd Thacher of Albany, in reference to Gov. Morton's decision to give a hearing in his office to-morrow to the Mayors of cities who want to be heard on the Raines bill. The message read:

Dear Sir: The Governor has granted a hearing before him on the Raines bill to the Mayors of the cities on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Since you represent the city most disastrously affected by the bill, I earnestly hope you will be present.

When questioned by reporters, Mayor Strong said at first that he would not attend the hearing, but afterward he said he would ask a representative to be present. As Assistant Corporation Counsel John Proctor Clarke represents the city in Albany, it is supposed that he will represent the Mayor at the hearing. Some politicians profess to believe that Mayor Strong himself will finally conclude to go to Albany.

MAYOR WURSTER NOT NOTIFIED.

Gov. Morton Has Not Written Him of the Raines Bill Hearing.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn in speaking to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last evening said:

"I have not received any notice from the Governor that there is to be a hearing on the Raines bill, and therefore I cannot say anything about it. I will not go to Albany Wednesday unless in the meantime I receive word."

Mayor Wurster was asked how it could be that he had been overlooked in the matter, as Mayor Strong had been notified.

"I only know that I have not received any notification," he replied.

BROOKLYN ALDERMEN OPPOSE IT.

They Call upon Gov. Morton to Veto the Raines Bill.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, and placed itself on record as being opposed to the Raines bill.

The matter came up when Alderman Dunne, a Democrat, offered the following:

Whereas, The bill now before the Governor to regulate excise matters, known as the Raines bill, is a menace to the principle of home rule, and

Whereas, The said bill provides for the confiscation of property and capital legitimately employed in good faith by reputable men in a business which is held as reputable as any other business by law-abiding citizens, and

Whereas, The revenues obtainable from the unrestricted licenses contemplated by the Raines bill are not wholly to inure to the benefit of the communities where they are raised, but a portion thereof is to be seized for the benefit of the State at large,

Resolved, That this Common Council hereby records its strong disapproval of the so-called Raines bill.

Resolved, That this Common Council respectfully requests the Hon. Levi P. Morton to veto the said bill.

Resloved, That the City Clerk be directed to send a copy of these resolutions to his Excellency the Governor.

A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table. Five Republicans voted in favor of the motion and seven Republicans and ten Democrats voted against it. The resolution was then adopted.

RUIN TO LONG ISLAND PROPERTY.

Summer Resorts Valued at Millions Will Be Unproductive.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., March 16.—Gov. Morton's action upon the Raines bill is awaited here and at Rockaway Beach with considerable anxiety. This place and Rockaway Beach depend largely upon visitors and boarders during the Summer, and should the Raines bill become a law it would have a serious effect upon business along this section of the Atlantic coast.

Both here and down the beach there are many hotels that cater almost entirely to Summer trade. Taking the cost of these buildings, together with the land they occupy, the investment runs up into millions of dollars. The changes in the excise laws which the Raines bill will bring about would make this investment almost a total loss, as they would virtually kill business in the Summer season.

Like all shore resorts, the best day in the week is Sunday. Thousands come down here and to Rockaway Beach to enjoy the cool breezes and, of course, refresh themselves with something besides a dip in the surf. With the Raines bill in force, both resorts would have to depend upon week-day trade, which, at best, is very light in comparison with that of a clear, bright Sunday.

With the shadow of the Raines bill hanging over them, the hotel keepers are also fearing the Greater New-York bill. With Far Rockaway and Rockaway Beach as parts of New-York City the license fee would be $800. There are only a few places which could afford to pay that amount, and when the penalties for violations of the Raines bill are considered, it makes the average hotel keeper in this section look gloomily seaward and wonder where he will be "at" should Gov. Morton affix his signature to the bill.

The hotel keepers will not be the only sufferers under the bill. The other business men will come in for a share of it. They expect that their trade will fall off should the excise regulations become so strict as to cut down the influx of Summer visitors.

NORTH BEACH, L. I., March 16.—Should the Raines bill become a law it will inaugurate a season of "soft stuff" at this resort on Sundays. It is not expected that an enforcement of the Sunday provisions of the bill will have much effect here, as most of the business in beverages is carried on by hotels, which, of course, would adopt some method of serving a meal with each glass of beer. The North Beach Improvement Company does not appear to be very much worried over the bill, as it is putting up a large new pavilion, which will have hotel accommodations attached.

President Walter C. Foster of the Improvement Company said to-day that, while the bill would have some effect, it would not be sufficient to make very much difference in the business of the resort. He said that it would have more effect upon what he termed the "barnacle" resorts that have sprung up just outside of the beach property.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., March 16.—The proprietors of Summer gardens and hotels here are up in arms against the Raines bill. They feel that it will kill their business in Summer, as the crowds come here mostly on Sundays. College Point is a centre for chowder parties, and the present excise laws have been found to be just suited to the place.

Gleason Will Be Heard.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., March 16.—Mayor Gleason will go to Albany to have his say against the Raines bill on Wednesday, when Gov. Morton is to grant the Mayors of cities a hearing. Mayor Gleason is opposed to the bill and says that it is anything but the home rule the Republican Party promised the people. He claims that should the bill become a law, this city would be deprived of at least $20,000 annually, which now goes toward the support of the poor.

SERIOUS SITUATION AT PORT ROYAL

Navy Department Much Disappointed at the Failure to Get the Battleship Indiana into Dry Dock.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The docking of the battleship Indiana has taken on a more serious aspect than is indicated by the statement emanating from the Navy Department to-day: "There will be a delay in the docking until the wind changes."

The fact is, the officials are considerably disturbed over the situation. Despite assurances from Port Royal, received at the department during the past month, that, with certain high tides, the ship could be easily taken into the dock, it is now found that it is extremely doubtful if the vessel can be docked at all.

It was expected that there would be two feet of water to spare when the ship should be taken over the sill of the dock, allowing the Indiana to draw twenty-four feet, which is the minimum draught of the ship, stripped of every essential to navigation. In order to get this draught, not only were the guns and ammunition removed, but it was necessary to empty the coal bunkers. It was said that the ship could be successfully docked if the water was but twenty-five feet deep at the sill. That depth would permit taking the ship into its proper position without injury.

The department has received a report stating that in an attempt to dock the ship to-day, bottom was touched before the dock was reached. This presents a new complication, and is a surprise to the department experts. Trouble was expected in going over the bar which lies in the passage to the dock, but this obstruction was apparently successfully evaded. It was thought that the ship could reach the dock, especially with the least possible draught and taking advantage of the highest tide.

It is perplexing to the officials here, but nothing can now be done, probably, until the date of the next high tide, which will not be until the 25th. This means that the ship must remain at Port Royal for ten or more days, and that the workmen from the Norfolk Navy Yard must be taken back to that place and returned to Port Royal next week. The cost of carrying a force and tools from Norfolk to Port Royal and back is about $500, and, while the expenses of the second trip will be somewhat less than the first trip, the cost will be close to $1,000.

The experts have been very anxious to secure a docking of the Indiana, which has not been out of the water for two years, and greatly needs cleaning and overhauling.

VASES FOR CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

Thirteen Cases Reach Newport, Direct from Italy.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 16.—Thirteen cases were received here to-day for Cornelius Vanderbilt. They were direct from Italy, and contained magnificent vases for the interior of his Summer villa here. The pieces are said to be the very finest specimens of Italian art in America. There are six pairs and an odd ornament. One pair of vases are eight feet in height. The others are nearly that altitude. All are most exquisitely carved, the handiwork being marvelously fine.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Duer arrived from New-York to-day to rent a cottage.

The rental was reported to-day of H. E. Jones's Pen Craig cottage to Theodore T. Moran of New-York, for next season.

William G. Foulke of Philadelphia has rented the Weeden cottage, Jamestown, for next season.

COST OF COMPLETING THE CAPITOL.

Nearly Two Millions of Dollars Will Be Required.

ALBANY, March 16.—The report of the New Capitol Construction Commissioner was submitted to-night.

It is shown that the contemplated improvements will make the fifth story of the pavilions and the rooms in the tower as desirable for office purposes as other portions of the building.

The estimated cost of completing portions of the Capitol by day's labor will be $360,259, while the lowest bids for completing the other remaining portions of the Capitol will aggregate $1,356,388, making a total of $1,716,647. Besides this, an additional $50,000 is estimated to be necessary for the expense of the supervision, architects' drawings, and other contingencies.

Three Boys Accused of Burglary.

David Maloney of 896 Greenwich Street, Patrick Conners of 59 Beach Street, and Thomas Brennan of 515 Canal Street, the boys who were arrested Sunday for robbing business houses in Jay and West Streets, were held in the Centre Street Court yesterday for examination. The mothers of Maloney and Conners were in court, and said their boys stand high in the North Moore Street school. Brennan works in a wood yard. Maloney and Brennan are fifteen years old, and Conners thirteen years old.

BATTLES AT PRIMARIES

PLATT AND OPPONENTS VOTE FOR DELEGATES TO CONVENTIONS.

Some Talk of Quiet Work for McKinley, and the Use of Money—One Report Says Cornelius N. Bliss Lost in the Twelfth Congressional District—The Contests and Deals with the Platt Forces in the Lead—The Possible Slate.

Primaries for the election of one set of delegates to the Congressional District Convention to choose delegates to the Republican National Convention, to be held in St. Louis in June, and for the election of another set of delegates to the Assembly District Convention, to select delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held in this city next week, were held in all the local election districts last night.

There was some evidence that McKinley's agents were quietly at work in various sections of the city. There was some talk also to the effect that money was used in certain election districts. A conspicuous Republican politician said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that votes were worth $5 in sections of the "black belt," which is the name given by the Republican politicians to that part of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District which is largely populated by colored voters. No charge was made as to who was using this money.

The vast majority of delegates elected last night to both the Congressional and Assembly District Conventions were, of course, Platt men, and the delegates they will elect to St. Louis will be for Gov. Morton for President. Mr. Platt expects to control all the delegates from this city to St. Louis, but it is by no means certain as yet that he will have a monopoly.

The Congressional District Conventions will be held to-morrow night, and it will take these conventions to determine whether the boast of the Platt men, made for the past few days, that they would capture all the New-York City delegates to St. Louis, is good.

The weather conditions last night were supposed to have favored the Platt faction. It is probably true that it was the worst night for primary elections, weatherwise, that this city has seen in a score of years.

The main contests between the Platt and the anti-Platt forces were in the Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Congressional Districts.

In the Twelfth District it was conceded by both sides that Gen. Howard Carroll should be elected as a delegate to St. Louis. The Platt men want to send Thurlow Weed Barnes as the other delegate from this district, and the anti-Platt men insist that Cornelius N. Bliss, the Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, should be sent in place of Mr. Barnes.

The district is made up of part of the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Eighteenth, and Seventeenth Assembly Districts, and all the Twenty-second and Twentieth Districts. There were hot fights in several of the election districts of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, and some of them that were carried at the last primaries for Platt were carried by the anti-Platt forces last night.

Joseph C. Johnson, one of the Platt Republican colored leaders, was reported as being defeated in the Twenty-second Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District. Wilbur F. Wakeman, the Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, made a hot fight against Amasa Thornton in the election district in which they both live. Mr. Thornton came out victorious by a majority of nine votes, and he hurried over to the Fifth Avenue Hotel to announce that he "had done up Wakeman," and that every man who had voted for him "was a taxpayer." Mr. Thornton is, of course, one of Mr. Platt's trusty men.

Some of the Platt men said that they would not be a bit surprised to see Cornelius N. Bliss pull through. If he does, the Platt men propose to say that Mr. Platt directed that he should be sent to St. Louis. It is known that Gov. Morton wishes Mr. Bliss to go.

The Platt people were claiming they had enough votes in the Thirteenth Congressional District to prevent William Brookfield and Gen. Anson G. McCook from going to St. Louis.

The deal between Charles H. Murray, Platt leader of the Eighth Assembly District, and John J. Collins, the recently anti-Platt leader of the Fourth Assembly District, had gone through with the understanding that Messrs. Murray and Collins should go to St. Louis as the Platt delegates.

It was claimed at midnight at the Republican County Committee's Headquarters, in West Thirty-eighth Street, that Cornelius N. Bliss was certainly defeated in the Twelfth Congressional District. It is best to wait until the convention on Wednesday night before reaching a final conclusion on this point.

Gen. Anson G. McCook claimed last night that he would certainly be elected as a delegate from the Thirteenth Congressional District. While he is for Morton, he is an anti-Platt man. He will probably be for McKinley as second choice.

Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg and Abraham Gruber, the Platt candidates for delegates to St. Louis in the Fourteenth Congressional District, claim a clean sweep over T. J. Campbell and F. J. Brainerd, the anti-Platt candidates, who declared for Morton first and McKinley second.

Commissioner of Public Works Collis and Commissioner of Corrections Wright were the anti-Platt candidates in the Fifteenth Congressional District. President Murray of the Excise Board and David Friedsam were the Platt candidates. Both sides were claiming the victory last night.

Gen. Collis's own election district practically went against him, for his own son, Lloyd Collis, was the only one of the four delegates on his ticket elected to go to the Congressional District Convention. This is in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, and Platt's friends claim to have carried the whole Assembly District. President Murray of the Excise Board carried his own election district in this Assembly District.

The list of Congressional District delegates to St. Louis that will be elected to-morrow night, at the conventions, will be something as follows:

Seventh Congressional District—Cornelius Van Cott and J. W. Alexander.

Eighth—L. L. Van Allen and Lispenard Stewart.

Ninth—J. J. Collins and Charles H. Murray.

Tenth—F. S. Gibbs and R. A. Greacen.

Eleventh—Jacob M. Patterson and George Hilliard.

Twelfth—Gen. Howard Carroll and either Cornelius N. Bliss or Thurlow Weed Barnes.

Thirteenth—Gen. Anson G. McCook and Alexander T. Mason or George Relsenweber.

Fourteenth—Lemuel E. Quigg and Abraham Gruber.

Fifteenth—Joseph Murray and David Friedsam, or C. H. T. Collis and Commissioner Wright.

The effort made by John Simpson and others to elect delegates in favor of Gen. Horace Porter for St. Louis, in the Ninth Congressional District, was defeated by the Murray-Collins-Platt combination.

The defeat of Gen. Anson G. McCook was claimed at the Republican headquarters. At any event it looks as though Gov. Morton would get all the New-York City votes on the first ballot. T. C. Platt apparently held his own, as a rule, all along the line. Later returns may change the results that appeared nearest the truth last night, and there will be much Republican squabbling for several days.

Thomas F. Eagan claimed to have carried his district for the anti-Platt faction. If he is right, C. N. Bliss may be elected in the Twelfth Congressional District. The Platt men say that he is not right.

It may take a very careful count of the votes in the Fifteenth Congressional District to decide that Commissioners Collis and Wright have not won. Frank Raymond secured a lot of delegates in their interest.

In the Twenty-fourth Election District of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, Mr. Platt's colored friend, Caleb Simms, defeated the anti-Platt people under the leadership of his brother, Jacob, and Mrs. Mary Hall, who is campaigning against Mr. Platt.

MAYOR WURSTER'S TICKET WINS.

Contests Likely to Result from the Conventions in Brooklyn.

The Republicans of Kings County held primaries in the 628 districts last night for the election of delegates to the Congressional and Assembly District Conventions, which are to be held later in the week.

Probably a most important primary, so far as the Brooklyn Administration is concerned, was that in the Ninth District of the Nineteenth Ward. This is the district in which Mayor Wurster lives.

Mayor Wurster was early at the polls and voted for his own ticket, which was elected by a vote of 42 to 28. He was supported by Col. Andrew D. Baird and other prominent Nineteenth Warders. To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who spoke to him before the primary, he said: "I do not take an active interest in the primaries, but will vote. That is my duty as a citizen."

Mayor Wurster sent letters to his friends only last week urging them to meet and select a ticket to be voted for at the primary, and yet last night he said he did not take any active interest in the election.

The Wurster-Willis faction was happy when it learned that the Mayor had succeeded in electing his ticket, and it was also delighted when it heard that City Clerk Joseph Benjamin had been defeated in his own district in the Twenty-first Ward. Nevertheless, the Twenty-first Ward was covered by the Worth-Buttling faction.

Commissioner Willis carried the Second Congressional District and will be one of the delegates to St. Louis. Who will accompany him is not as yet known, but it is believed that George H. Roberts, Jr., of the Seventh Ward will be lucky enough to get that honor.

In the Third District, Park Commissioner Woodruff will go to St. Louis, and either ex-Senator William H. Reynolds of the Ninth Ward or Walter B. Atterbury of the Twenty-third will be the other delegate.

The Worth-Buttling faction carried the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Third, and Fifth Wards, and it is said that they will send six out of the ten delegates to St. Louis.

Nothing positive will be known about the result until the Congressional District Conventions are held Thursday night, and the indications are that there will be two conventions held in at least two of the districts.

This is due, in the main, to the difference of opinion existing between the State Committee and the County Committee.

Mr. Roberts of the County Committee said last night that he had received a letter from Chairman Carter of the National Committee stating that he had the right to name the temporary Chairmen, and, acting under this advice, he appointed Andrew R. Jacobs to preside at the Second Congressional District Convention, W. W. Goodrich in the Third District, William H. Friday in the Fourth District, William Kramer in the Fifth District, and Assessor Edward H. Schleuter in the Sixth District.

Acting under authority of the resolution of the State Committee, Andrew R. Jacobs for the Second District, W. W. Goodrich for the Third District, Robert A. Sharkey for the Fourth District, Frederick Schroeder for the Fifth District, and George H. Nason for the Sixth District, will call the conventions to order.

All the men mentioned, except Nason, are State Committeemen, and it will be seen that in the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Districts persons not selected by Chairman Roberts of the County Committee will call the conventions to order.

The result of this in all probability will be that there will be three contesting delegations at St. Louis from Brooklyn.

The Wurster-Willis delegates will be anti-Platt, and will be opposed to any candidate with Presidential aspirations that the ex-Senator favors.

INDICTED FOR INSURANCE FRAUDS.

William Daynes, W. W. Wolf, Andrew J. Ensign, and Samuel L. Northrup Under Arrest.

The activity displayed by the District Attorney's office in the investigation of the fraudulent Lloyds fire insurance companies resulted yesterday in the bursting of a bombshell in the camp of the alleged swindlers.

After considering a mass of evidence presented by Assistant District Attorney George Gordon Battle and Eugene L. Richards, the deputy detailed to assist Mr. Battle in the investigation, the Grand Jury late in the afternoon found indictments against William Daynes, an agent doing business at 27 Pine Street and residing at 200 West Fourteenth Street; William W. Wolf, broker, of 136 Liberty Street and 46 West Sixty-sixth Street; Andrew J. Ensign, lawyer, of 123 Liberty Street and 177 Warren Street, Brooklyn, and Samuel L. Northrup.

Daynes was charged with obtaining signatures to fraudulent charters by false pretenses. The other three were charged with grand larceny in the first degree. It was understood that the accusation against them was of soliciting business under the fraudulent charters.

Daynes, Wolf, and Ensign were arrested just before 6 o'clock last night in their offices by Central Office detectives and were locked up at Police Headquarters. They will be taken before Justice Newburger this morning. Northrup is already in jail on another charge.

The evidence on which the Grand Jury found the indictments is understood to connect the four men with no less than fifteen fraudulent Lloyds fire insurance companies, which have done business worth over $500,000 during the past two or three years in New-York and near-by towns.

It is charged that they were on friendly terms with Graham McAdam, and that their schemes were concocted in the building at 123 Liberty Street.

A number of the fifteen insurance associations started by Daynes and his associates lapsed some time ago.

The arrests delighted the officials of the District Attorney's office, for none of the men indicted escaped, as was the case when Graham McAdam was arrested two weeks ago.

A KIOWA INDIAN WIFE DIVORCED.

The First Marriage Dissolution Ever Granted to the Tribe.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, March 16.—The first divorce ever granted to a Kiowa Indian, or, in fact, to any member of the affiliated tribes of the Kiowa, Comanche, or Caddo, was granted in the El Reno District Court Saturday. The plaintiff is a full-blooded Kiowa girl named Bealhoo Koo. She alleges that two years ago she was abducted by a half-breed Caddo named Walter Upday and taken to Fort Smith, Ark., where Upday introduced her to five other Indian women, who he averred were his wives.

The girl was not too ignorant to appreciate the situation, and she ran away and started for the Darlington Agency, in Oklahoma, on foot. Upday followed within a few weeks, and later married the girl, the Indian wedding ceremony being used. The plaintiff alleges that Upday lived with her two days and then suddenly left. The first night of the honeymoon he branded a skull and crossbones on the girl's body and gave her a potion, which she refused to take, and which proved to be poison.

During the torture the girl, true to her Indian nature, never murmured. The brand on her body is still visible. Recently Mrs. Upday became enamored of an Iowa Indian named Charley High Keouk, and upon being told that a marriage could not take place until a divorce was secured, she enlisted the sympathy of white friends. The Court granted the divorce and restored the girl's maiden name.

Funeral of the Jardine Brothers.

Funeral services for Joseph P. Jardine will be held to-day at 1 o'clock in the Church of the Epiphany, Thirty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue. Those for Edward G. Jardine will be held at 4 o'clock to-morrow in All Angels' Church, Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue. Both brothers, who were partners in the organ-building firm of George Jardine & Son, had been subject to heart disease. It is believed the shock of Joseph's death last Friday hastened that of his brother, which occurred Sunday.

Will Admit Women to Conference.

BRIDGETON, N. J., March 16.—At to-day's session of the New-Jersey Methodist Episcopal conference Dr. Hanlon presented an able argument in favor of the admission of women in the general conference. The Rev. Jesse Thompson and C. W. Heisley also spoke in favor of it. Eli Gifford and Dr. Hewitt talked in opposition. The vote was called for and resulted in favor of the resolution by a vote of 66 to 50.

RUSHED THROUGH FLAMES

MORRIS ROSENGARDT AND PARTNER HURT IN A GREENE STREET FIRE.

Firemen Obliged to Raise a Ladder to the Third Floor of the Building to Rescue Employes Who Had Been Imprisoned—The Fire Started in the Basement, and Made Its Way Through a Shaft to the Third Floor.

Morris Rosengardt of Rosengardt & Co., clothiers, who occupy the sixth floor of the seven-story warehouse, 163 Greene Street, was seriously burned in a fire in the building, just before 6 o'clock last evening.

Samuel Cohen, his partner, was burned about the hands while trying to rush through the flames as they mounted the stairway. A bookkeeper in their employ was cut about the hands and face by broken glass. A dozen other employes, more or less affected by the thick smoke which filled the building, were rescued by firemen.

The scene around the fire was one of wild confusion. The engines had a hard time in reaching the building through the snow and slush, and there was a big crowd about the place before the firemen could get to work.

The building was occupied by a dozen or more tailoring firms. Some of them had not yet dismissed their employes when flames shot up from the basement, which, with the rear half of the ground floor, was occupied by Joseph Rosenthal, manufacturer of artificial flowers. A freight elevator runs in a shaft in the centre of the building, and it stood at the third floor. The flames spread to the shaft and ran upward until they were stopped by the floor of the car. There they turned off into the stairway.

The alarm had been given by the people on the ground floor, and many of the men and women employed in the building rushed down the stairway and reached the street.

Morris Rosengardt, who lives at 163 Madison Street, and eight of his employes were in a workroom when the alarm was given. Mr. Rosengardt and four others reached the hallway on the ground floor in safety, but the former ran back to save some valuable papers. By the time he reached the third floor on his way down again the stairway was a mass of flames. He ran through them, burning his hands and face almost to a crisp. He became bewildered one flight from the ground and staggered about until he reached an extension to the first floor.

Battalion Chief Lally found him crying for help and moaning with pain. His injuries were attended to by an ambulance surgeon, and he was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

By the time the firemen arrived the whole of the upper part of the building was charged with smoke. Men were wringing their hands and shrieking for help at the upper windows. The stairway being impassable, the firemen of Truck 20 raised a ladder to the third floor windows and began to take out those imprisoned.

Samuel Cohen, Mr. Rosengardt's partner, had tried to reach the street by the stairway, but had been turned back by the flames. He was taken down by Firemen Beurman and Geiger, with his hands badly burned and carried to a neighboring drug store. His bookkeeper followed. He had cut his hands and face with glass in smashing the closed window to reach the fire escape.

As the men were removed they shouted that there were more persons inside the building, and the firemen groped their way in through the thick smoke. They found one man half overcome and carried him down the ladder. Snow was rubbed on his face and he recovered. He went home and the police were unable to learn his name. After rescuing him the firemen again returned to the building, but the water played on the flames had caused more smoke, and they ran back half exhausted. A third time they attempted to enter, but were again driven back, and their Captain reported to Chief Bonner that it was impossible to enter.

The fire was extinguished in the lower part of the building in twenty minutes. The flames had only succeeded in reaching the flowers and feathers in Rosenthal's place, and burning out the lower part of the elevator shaft and a portion of the stairway. The neighboring lofts had fortunately been closed and were protected by fireproof doors. In all, it was estimated the damage done would not exceed $5,000.

On exploring the upper part of the building it was found that all who had been in the warehouse escaped. The Fire Marshal's office was investigating the cause of the fire last night, but did not learn how it started.

THUNDERSTORM OUT OF SEASON.

House Struck by Lightning in Mount Vernon and Two Persons 500 Feet Away Prostrated.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., March 16.—A heavy thunderstorm passed over here this evening. The lightning was vivid and for a time almost continuous.

The residence of Frank Bruce, on Third Street, near Franklin Avenue, was struck by lightning and considerably damaged. Some window curtains were ignited, but the fire was extinguished without difficulty.

A man and a boy who were standing in front of Powers's Hotel, 500 feet away from Mr. Bruce's house, were thrown to the ground when the house was struck. The boy was stunned and did not regain consciousness until fifteen minutes after he had fallen.

The lightning charged the air with electricity to such an extent that it was readily seen running along the telephone and electric-light wires.

SING SING, N. Y., March 16.—During the violent rainstorm of this evening there were thunder and much lightning.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY BRIDGE.

All the Plans Approved by Secretary of War Lamont.

Secretary of War Lamont has approved all the plans for the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge, and a communication to that effect was received yesterday by Secretary Swan of the bridge company.

Mr. Swan said: "The approval includes the location selected by the Commissioners of the Bridge and the Sinking Fund Commissioners of New-York, and we are now free to proceed with the work of construction on the greatest railroad bridge and terminals in the world. The Secretary's action is the finale of the preliminaries, and we will at once proceed to enlist capital for the prosecution of the enterprise.

"We have heretofore given no consideration to the question of finance, but the company is now squarely before the financial world. The question as to how the railroads terminating opposite this city could get an all-rail route into the city without too great an expense has been uppermost in the minds of those roads for years, and we hope now to solve it."

Arrested for Spanking a Boy.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., March 16.—H. E. Pickersgill was arraigned before Recorder Kant today on the novel charge of spanking a fourteen-year-old boy, St. George Kempson, Jr. Pickersgill was foreman of the printing office of a local newspaper owned by the boy's father, and the arrest was the result of business disagreements. The defendant claimed that he was annoyed beyond endurance by the boy, whom he laid across his knee and spanked. Kempson admitted authorizing Pickersgill to throw his boy out of the office if he proved a nuisance. Pickersgill was held in $100 bail to the Grand Jury.

Sparkling Arethusa Spring Water only asks that you give a trial and tell the truth about it.—Adv.

OLNEY'S PROPOSAL TO BRITAIN.

A Method of Settling the Venezuela Boundary Dispute and Sir Henry Stafford Northcote's Arrival.

LONDON, March 16.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Albert Kaye Rollit, Independent Conservative, member for the South Division of Islington, asked what truth there was in the reports that the United States Government had expressed willingness that the Venezuelan dispute be referred to a joint commission for consideration and settlement.

Right Hon. George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, replied that the Government had received official proposals from the United States Government upon the subject of the Venezuelan difficulty, and that these proposals were in course of negotiation, and, therefore, he could not communicate them to the House.

Mr. Curzon stated, however, that the proposals made by the United States were not accurately described by the language in the question.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—While State Department officials decline to divulge the nature of Secretary Olney's latest suggestion to Lord Salisbury in regard to a method of settling the Venezuelan dispute, it is understood that the way has been opened for negotiations which are expected to result in some plan of adjusting the boundary claims satisfactory to all concerned. The reply of Great Britain to Mr. Olney's proposal has not yet actually reached the State Department, but it is on the way, and there are good reasons for believing that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, has within the past twenty-four hours received full instructions to enter into negotiations here on the subject.

The arrival in Washington at this juncture of Sir Henry Stafford Northcote, M. P. for Exeter, and a diplomatic and treaty negotiator of wide experience, has been associated with the Venezuelan affair. Sir Stafford Northcote, however, asserts that his visit is purely personal. He took luncheon with Sir Julian Pauncefote today.

Sir Stafford Northcote accompanied the Marquis of Ripon to Washington to arrange the Alabama claims treaty of 1871, serving as Secretary of the British Claims Commission, and he was Lord Salisbury's private secretary at Constantinople in 1876, during the important negotiations then in progress. He has always been considered an extremely valuable man in such negotiations as are now about to take place in Washington.

Diplomatic relations between Venezuela and Great Britain have been suspended for some years, and Minister Andrade and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the representatives of those respective nations in Washington, have heretofore held no official communication. On Wednesday next a formal State dinner to Secretary Olney will be given by the British Ambassador. The Venezuelan Minister has accepted an invitation to the reception which is to follow. It is possible this occasion may be made the means of bringing about a resumption of diplomatic, as well as social, amenities between the diplomats concerned.

SALVATION ARMY ENTHUSIASM.

Gen. Booth Welcomed Home, and Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Tucker Dedicated to America.

LONDON, March 16.—Twenty thousand persons to-day attended a meeting of the Salvation Army, held in the Crystal Palace, for the purpose of welcoming Gen. Booth, the commander of the army, who returned a few days ago from India, and bidding godspeed to Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Tucker, who will shortly sail for New-York to assume the command of the Salvation Army in the United States.

The principal feature of the meeting was an address delivered by Gen. Booth, after which Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Tucker were called to the front of the platform. Two officers then lifted an American and Salvation Army flag over their heads, which was followed by a remarkably unanimous outburst of cheering and clapping of hands, which lasted a minute. Gen. Booth then grasped the hands of his son-in-law and daughter, and in a few thrilling words dedicated them to their new work.

EXPLOSION OF STEAMER MATADI.

Twenty-five Europeans and Sixteen Negroes Were Killed at Boma in the Congo Free State.

LONDON, March 16.—A dispatch from Boma, in the Congo Free State, says the British steamer Matadi, which sailed from Liverpool Jan. 22 and Sierra Leone Feb. 5, was destroyed at Boma by an explosion of gunpowder March 1.

Twenty-five Europeans and sixteen negroes were killed. Among the dead are a missionary named Havek and his wife.

PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC TICKETS.

An Exciting Election to be Held in South Amboy, N. J., To-night.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., March 16.—An exciting time is looked for in this place tomorrow evening, when an election for members of the Board of Education will be held. It is Protestant against Catholic, and the feeling is high.

The terms of Robert Kerns, Protestant, and William Birmingham and Michael Summons, Catholics, have expired, and successors to them are to be elected. Three Catholics will be nominated, and the opposition ticket will be composed of three Protestants. The Protestants are backed by the American Protective Association and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, while the Catholics are supported by the Friendly Sons of America and St. Patrick's Alliance.

Sleigh Wrecked by Trolley Car.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., March 16.—A sleigh occupied by Peter Daly of 238 West Twenty-eighth Street, New-York, and Thomas Van Blaken of Ridgefield, N. J., was struck by a trolley car of the Bergen Avenue line last night and wrecked. Daly was covered with bruises, and Van Blaken was badly cut on the head. Their wounds were dressed by Dr. Justin, after which they procured another sleigh and started for Ridgefield.

Prohibition a Failure in Bath.

BATH, Me., March 16.—The City Government was organized here to-day. Mayor Bibber, in entering upon his second term, made a flat confession of the failure of the Prohibition law. He said: "The lack of public sympathy with the law is responsible for its non-enforcement, a condition which all officials regret. Either a stronger public sentiment or a more popular law is required."

Will Be Tried in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling will be taken to Kentucky for trial on the charge of murdering Pearl Bryan of Greencastle, Ind., whose headless body was found several weeks ago. The Circuit Judges today upheld the ruling of the lower court that the Kentucky indictment and requisition were regular and sufficient.

The World's Publisher Resigns.

S. S. Carvalho, publisher and Second Vice President of the Press Publishing Company, which publishes The World, severed his connection with that journal yesterday. Mr. Carvalho, when seen at his residence, 1,235 Dean Street, Brooklyn, last night, acknowledged that he had resigned, but declined to discuss the matter.

TROOPS IN THE CAPITOL

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE GUARDED BY FOUR HUNDRED SOLDIERS.

Ballots for United States Senator Practically Without Onlookers—Senator Blackburn, His Brother, and a Few Women the Only Outsiders Present—No Election—Final Adjournment To-day—Proclamation by the Governor.

FRANK

Spring

Medicine is only another term for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Its unequaled sales show that the people recognize it as the one true blood purifier. Its grand effects as a Spring Medicine give renewed vigor, new hope, high ambitions, mental strength, steady nerves, good appetite, prevent the "blues," drive away that tired feeling. It "bridges over" a dangerous period of the year, prevents illness, and is nature's true helper and friend. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mayor and Chief of Police showed their disapproval of the Governor's course by staying away.

Senator Blackburn and ex-Congressman Phil Thompson arrived at the House stairway at 10:30 o'clock. The Senator was allowed to go up, but Mr. Thompson was turned back. A minute later Sergeant at Arms Somers of the Senate, accompanied by Col. "Jack" Chinn, "Eph" Lillard, and his other newly sworn in deputies, was halted. Mr. Somers showed his papers and those of his deputies. He was told to go on himself, but his deputies had to remain behind.

Senator Blackburn was the only one to be seen up stairs of the crowd that had made the Senate cloakroom headquarters for the past two months.

The Chaplain Would Not Pray.

The Rev. Mr. Cooper, the Chaplain of the penitentiary, whose turn it was this morning to open the House with prayer, was stopped at the entrance by a sentry. When finally he had got through, he said:

"It is my morning to open the House with prayer, but I will not do so. I refuse to dishonor God while Kentucky is being dishonored. The House can go without prayer this morning, so far as I am concerned."

Both houses met at 11 o'clock. In the House, Mr. Bailey (Rep.) sent up resolutions indorsing the Governor's action, and Mr. Foree (Dem.) sent a substitute, condemning that Executive. After great disorder it was agreed to withdraw the resolutions.

In the Senate the following resolutions were offered by Senator Bronston:

Whereas, W. O. Bradley, Governor of Kentucky, did on last night at 9 o'clock order out the State militia, and, in personal command of said militia, did with force take possession of the State Capitol and grounds at the point of the bayonet, and have caused to be halted members of the General Assembly, State officers, and citizens of the Commonwealth, and does this day and at this time hold forcible possession of the Capitol, now be it

Resolved, That we denounce such action on the part of the Governor as in violation of the Constitution and statutes of Kentucky, subversive of the civil Government and flagrant usurpation of power which should be resented by the citizens of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That this body does refuse, so long as the State militia remains in control of this Capitol, to consider any matter of legislation or to receive or consider any communication from the Governor.

Mr. Bronston demanded the adoption of the resolutions, making a bitter speech, in which he called on every man who was not willing to "crawl on his belly" to vote for them. The Chair ruled that Mr. Bronston's resolutions were out of order, and an appeal was taken, and the Chair and other speakers managed to kill all the time up to 12 o'clock, the hour for the joint session.

A Farcical Proceeding.

The Senators and the women spectators walked through files of soldiers to attend the joint session in the House.

The roll call began at once. The Democrats all refused to answer to their names. Every one watched to see if Poor would answer to his name. He kept silent.

Senator Landee said he was paired with Senator Salyers, but had a right to vote to make a quorum. Only sixty-six answered to their names, all Republicans.

The Chair ruled that a vote would be necessary to show whether seventy were "present and voting," and ordered the ballot. With the exception of one man, both Democrats and Republicans refused to vote. There were repeated bursts of laughter as the roll call proceeded. Each side thought the other was afraid, and both were right.

Speed of Louisville voted for Boyle and his was the only vote cast.

When the motion to adjourn was made, Mr. Bronston wanted to know the ruling of the Chair as to whether a ballot should be taken to-morrow. The adjournment was made with the understanding that the ballot would be taken to-morrow at 12 o'clock if both houses should be in session at that hour. There was no sign of disorder.

The Senate took up the Bronston resolution and others that had been offered when it returned from the joint session.

Senator Fulton (Dem.) introduced a resolution declaring all of Gov. Bradley's acts illegal. It closed as follows:

Be it resolved by the Senate, That William Gobel, A. J. Gross, W. C. Bronston, C. C. McChord, George Sims, and Fenton Fulton, as State Senators, be appointed a special committee to forthwith and without delay inquire into such contempt and breach of privilege in the manner and under authority of law, and to report to this House at the earliest practical moment after investigation of all matters of fact specified, with their opinion thereon, for the final action of this House.

Mr. Fulton's resolution was adopted.

The Governor Explains.

Gov. Bradley stoutly maintains that he has not been moved by partisan considerations in ordering troops to take possession of the Capitol Building and grounds. As he stood by a window in his office watching the progress of the Louisville Legion toward the State House he said to a reporter:

"I hate to see that. There is no partisanship in what I have done. Except for the disgrace it would bring on my party, I would wish that they were the unruly, and that it had been the Democrats who demanded this protection. However, several Democrats have been among those who have demanded of me this protection."

The Governor said a number of his friends wanted to become his body guard last night, but he replied that he feared no violence and wanted no personal protection.

AN INDIGNATION MEETING.

Vigorous Protest Against the Calling Out of the Troops.

FRANKFORT, March 16.—An indignation meeting was held to-night in the Court House to protest against the action of Gov. Bradley in calling out troops to guard the State House. Mayor Julian, who presided, made a speech telling of his conference with Gov. Bradley, in which he had assured the Executive that he would give the Legislature ample protection. The Mayor characterized Gov. Bradley's action as highly partisan and unbecoming a Governor.

Gen. Hendrick nominated Judge Lysander Hoord as Chairman of the meeting. As Judge Hoord took the chair there was a wild burst of applause. Speeches were made by Edward Taylor, Oliver James, and others, denouncing the action of Gov. Bradley in severe terms. The crowd continued to grow, and the Court House yard at 12 o'clock was filled with an excited crowd.

Heated speeches were made by Judge Hazlerigg, Robert Franklin, and James Andrews on the legal phases of Gov. Bradley's action.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Governor's action as a usurpation of the law and a prostitution of his office for partisan purposes.

Got a Republican Through Mistake.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 16.—Several persons who get their mail at Manchester Bridge, a hamlet east of Poughkeepsie, some time ago signed a petition to have Postmaster Duncan removed and Lewis Shafer appointed in his place. Mr. Shafer received his commission, and not until then did it occur to anybody that he was a Republican. Now a petition is in circulation to get him out.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 224 Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SNOWFALL OVER A FOOT

FIFTH STORM OF THE KIND THIS WINTER, AND MOST SEVERE.

Blockade, However, Impeded Pedestrians and Travel Very Little—The Work in Clearing the Streets, and What Col. Waring Said—Heavy Downfall Made Much Work on the Big Bridge, Which Was Solidly Loaded.

Fourteen inches of snow on the level was the result of the storm which began at 10 A. M. Sunday and turned to rain yesterday afternoon. The storm was the fifth of the kind of this Winter, and the most severe.

When the snowfall began the temperature was 26° above zero, and the rain fell when the thermometer registered 33°. The wind was northeast and blowing from ten to eighteen miles an hour.

Low pressure in the southwest caused the storm, whose area was yesterday from the Mississippi to the Atlantic Ocean. In part of this range there was snow, in the rest rain, so that, while New-York, Albany, Buffalo, Boston, Portland, Me., and Chicago were mantled in white, there was a drenching downpour at Philadelphia, Washington, and Knoxville.

There were no long faces yesterday where men gather to discuss crop prospects. The storm before, they argued, was timely and cheering, but the one of Sunday assures absolute recovery of the soil from the drought of 1895, a good grass crop, excellent tilling and crops, while all springs, reservoirs, and swamps will, after the freshets run off, remain brimming, and so guarantee an abundant water supply for the Summer.

Locally, the snow blockade, although far greater than the others of the Winter, impeded neither pedestrians nor travel. There was much discomfort and necessity for water-proof footgear, and it was everywhere miserably sloppy, but steam, cable, and horse car traffic went on as if there was no storm. On the elevated roads the snow was too soft for caking, and on the surface roads plows and sweepers easily disposed of it, while their operations piled mounds of snow and dirt at the side of the tracks.

In some streets this compelled vehicles to use the tracks, so that there were aggravating delays. The trucking interests suffered the most, as the strain of pulling heavy loads in uncleaned streets told on the horses, and in many places loaded vehicles were stalled until new teams were secured. On some of the surface roads extra horses were needed until 11 P. M.

"The storm just over," said Col. Waring, "came on us unexpectedly. It is worse than any we had last year. The men of my department have done all they could in opening up, and they are removing ashes and other house refuse, even in districts where tradesmen are using sleighs to serve customers. I cannot tell what Mr. Tate is doing. The snow is heavy, and so is the hauling.

"By request of many who use sleighs, I have asked that no snow be taken from Fifth Avenue. The ferries are well in shape, and access to theatres off the beaten tracks has been cleared. In streets that cannot be cleaned it has been thought best to abstain from piling. They are better with the snow flat. We shall begin on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to-morrow. One of our efforts to-day has been to make a St. Patrick's Day path up the Boulevard."

"We worked yesterday," said Contractor Tate, "and hauled 20,000 loads, or 30,000 cubic yards, of snow. We shall not do better to-day. Hauling is heavy, and the snow we had last night. Sunday our men began at 9 A. M. and knocked off at 6 P. M. We opened up every main thoroughfare below Forty-second Street.

"We had plenty of carts and about 1,300 shovelers to-day, and began on Broadway from Park Place to Forty-second Street, which is now clean; Wall Street, Broad Street, and part of Nassau Street. To-night we shall knock off at 6 o'clock between Broome Street and Forty-second Street and clean up down town. We shall, although we have had to ignore the dry goods district, clean Park Row, Chambers Street, Barclay Street, Cortlandt Street, Vesey Street, and Fulton Street. It may not be possible, on account of the thaw, to haul another load of snow after Tuesday night. If the thaw holds until then, all the snow will be cut up into water or mud. Yes, the city will be in a very unpleasant condition, but it will be its farewell Winter discomfort for the season, unless all signs fail."

The indications for to-day, as furnished by the Local Weather Bureau, are cloudy weather, with rain or snow, probably clearing by night. Stationary temperature.

MONEY TO REMOVE THE SNOW.

Transfer of $100,000 to Col. Waring—Bids to Dispose of All Garbage.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday and at the request of Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring awarded a transfer of $100,000 for the removal of snow and ice. The heavy snowfall of Sunday and yesterday made this necessary. The amount appropriated to Col. Waring this year on the removal of snow and ice to-day reaches $240,000.

After the meeting President Barker of the Tax Department asked Col. Waring why he had not advertised for the final disposition of all matters of refuse, as well as for the final disposition of garbage. After considerable talk Col. Waring said the contract for disposing of all garbage would probably be advertised to-day or to-morrow.

BIG LOAD ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

Most Troublesome Storm with Which Officials Have Had to Deal.

"In the annals of the Brooklyn Bridge history," said one of the officials after the adjourned meeting of Trustees yesterday, "there has never been a snow which lay more solidly or interfered more with traffic than this one."

The fact that the cars kept running on schedule time was a matter of congratulation for Chief Engineer Martin, who acted temporarily as Chief of the snow-removing force. It was due to his foresight that a blockade was avoided. Under his direction 150 men were sent out in gangs along the structure under foremen Sunday evening and kept working with shovels and brooms until morning, when a relay force relieved them.

"The blizzard of 1888," said Mr. Martin yesterday, "was not a pinch to this. The wind was so terrific then that it blew the snow off most parts of the structure or piled it up in heaps, so that we could cart it away quickly.

"This snow, however, is packed down like asphalt, and if it does not rain hard or if the weather gets colder it will require digging to get it loose.

"It is hard to tell exactly how much extra expenditure the snowfall will entail, as this will depend on the turn the weather takes. Probably $1,000 will cover our expenses."

The 150 men of the snow force were divided up as shovelers, sweepers, and cart drivers. The snow came down so fast Sunday night that they were not allowed time to go to a restaurant. Hot coffee and sandwiches were served to them while at work. Notwithstanding this, the storm got a big lead.

The Bridge Police did not remember a day when so few pedestrians used the footpath as yesterday.

From a distance the Bridge, with all its rigging coated with snow, looked picturesque. So rapid was the snowfall Sunday night that the cars became festooned with the white flakes, and by yesterday they were so weighed down with snow and icicles that one gang of men was detailed to clean them.

NO TROUBLE IN THE HARBOR.

Ferryboats Run on Time and Ships Arrive and Depart.

The storm did not in any way interfere with navigation yesterday, and not an accident or mishap was reported. Ferryboats kept on their regular trips, ships that were scheduled to sail went out, and those that were scheduled to arrive came in.

Even the familiar tale of hurricane and heavy seas was absent, from the logs of the incomers. None of them had experienced anything but moderately rough weather except the German steamship Aachen, which reported having encountered a gale when two days out from Bremen, followed by rough seas. The vessel sustained no damage.

Among the steamship arrivals were the Veendom from Rotterdam, the Antilla from Nassau, the City of Washington from Havana, the Etona from Brazilian ports, the Torchenakio and Georg Dumois from Haiti, the Nicaragua from Gibara, and the Rio Grande from Brunswick.

POMMERY "SEC"

and

CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"SELECTED for the Banquet in Hamburg given to the GERMAN EMPEROR and the GERMAN PRINCES."

N. Y. TIMES.

WEATHER FORECASTS BY MAIL.

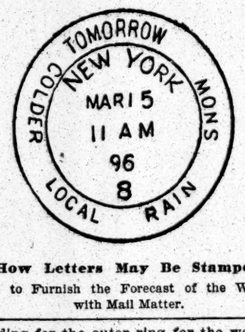
Plan to Have Predictions Stamped on the Back of Envelopes.

Weather forecasts with your mail is a scheme that may be put into practical operation through Postmaster Willett of Washington and Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, which is in the Agricultural Department.

Prescience in atmospheric happenings is eagerly received all over the country, and a step to the general dissemination of such foreknowledge was taken when Weather Bureau bulletins were given a wider circulation by sending them for posting to restaurants, hotels, offices, and business houses, where they have been conspicuously displayed. The demand for bulletins grew, until the request for them had to be refused, because the facilities for distribution were not equal to the demand.

Postmaster Willett's project is to add to what is known as the "back stamp" of the various Post Offices an outer ring, in which will be stamped a concise weather bulletin.

The "back stamp" notes the date of reception of the letter, in order to facilitate the tracing of delays in forwarding. The



How Letters May Be Stamped.

Plan to Furnish the Forecast of the Weather with Mail Matter.

wording for the outer ring for the weather probabilities will, according to present plans, be made up according to the forecasts, which are to be sent to the Post Office Department at 10 A. M. and 10 P. M.

The innovation will necessitate the furnishing of apparatus to make up the new "back stamp" with the weather ring, as shown in the sketch. The plan may be put into operation before the end of the month, but yesterday no preparations for it or instructions in regard to it had been received at the New-York Post Office.

The scheme has already been tested experimentally in several Post Offices, and the success of it is not in doubt. To begin operations, an appropriation by Congress will be required. The principal offices will first be supplied with the new "back stamp."

Advocates of the plan say that the official forecasts are correct in four out of five cases, and that the information supplied by the Weather Bureau is worth many times the amount it costs to maintain it—$850,000 a year.

DANGER OF FLOODS IN NEW-JERSEY

Rain Following the Snow Causes Consternation in the Valleys.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 16.—The snowfall in New-Jersey ranged from ten inches to a foot and a half in depth. Trains on all railroads were delayed. The roads in the country were almost impassable for wagons, and travel by foot was suspended.

The trolley lines in the cities were badly crippled, although sweepers were kept on the lines constantly. The snow lay very evenly, and the fact that it did not drift made it easier for the traction companies than would otherwise have been the case.

The heavy rain which followed the snow caused consternation through those parts of New-Jersey which lie along the river valleys. The rain caused the snow to melt rapidly, and floods are threatened that will be serious if the rain continues long.

Along the Delaware, Raritan, and Passaic preparations are being made for a freshet.

The unusual spectacle of vivid lightning, accompanied by heavy peals of thunder, while the snow was snowing was witnessed in Passaic this evening. An electric storm of considerable proportions passed over the city. A mixture of snow and sleet was falling at the time.

THE STORM ALONG THE HUDSON.

Sing Sing and Yonkers People Inconvenienced by the Snow.

SING SING, N. Y., March 16.—The heaviest snow storm of the season was that of yesterday and to-day. It began about noon Sunday, and, with short intermission, continued until this morning. About a foot of snow fell. In its wet condition it proved a great impediment to the trolley cars and those in White Plains were laid up. The travel on the principal thoroughfare, Railroad Avenue, by sleighs and wagons, was so great that the snow was packed hard upon the roadbed, rendering it almost impossible to clear the rails.

In this village the electric railroad company had its big snow plow out early and removed the snow before there was any travel over it to pack it down, and consequently the cars began running on schedule time at 6 o'clock.

In Yonkers snowplows and sweepers cleaned the snow from the rails so that travel was not much impeded, though the cars in the morning could not observe any schedule time.

The railroad trains were running with much regularity, the through expresses being but a few minutes late.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries vice Marshall McDonald, deceased, John J. Brice of California.

Assistant Surgeons of Marine Hospital Service—H. S. Mathewson of New-York and S. R. Tabb of Virginia.

THE BOODLE CANDIDATE

McKINLEY'S METHODS PROVOKE SEVERE CRITICISM IN HIS PARTY.

Senator Chandler Protests Against Means Used to Secure Votes for the Ohio Man—Objects Particularly to the Fat-Frying That Has Been Going on in Pennsylvania—Calls on McKinley to Say Who Is Responsible for It.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Boisterous claims for McKinley may turn out by early June to be not more effective in developing delegates into voters for the object of the boom than were the claims of the noisy Blaine boomers of the years past. But the McKinley boomers are at work, and they are so confident that they make the friends of "favorite sons" uncomfortable. "Claim everything" appears to be the McKinley motto now, and Gen. Grosvenor, the adroit manager for the Ohio candidate, who is conducting the Washington part of the work with an energy and dash that may be regarded by the Speaker and his admirers in Congress as decidedly reprehensible if not unfashionable, is as good a claimant as any of the others.

A protest from the East, in the form of a newspaper article, was sounded this morning by Senator Chandler against the reported efforts by McKinley men to buy delegates and to compel support for McKinley from the beneficiaries of the tariff act of 1890. Mr. Chandler is not at all sure that an appeal to the people based on belief in the righteousness of that bill would win approval. But he is sure that if there was anything good in the bill, Reed and Allison are entitled to a share of credit. He might have mentioned that Aldrich, too, who allowed the manufacturers to frame the bill, knew much more about it than McKinley, and that he tried to hide gifts to classes by offering reciprocity. Mr. Chandler does not say much about the credit due the Republican side for the tariff of 1894, yet he might have told the interviewer that when the bill was "held up" by the highwaymen, Senator Quay insisted that the iron and steel schedules should suit him, Aldrich fixed upon the cotton and woolen schedule to suit him, and Quay and Aldrich waited upon and supported the Sugar Trust combine, that forbade the passage of a bill that did not meet the approval of the Sugar Trust.

Mr. Chandler's talk may add to the gayety of unprejudiced men, but it will not promote party harmony.

The interviewer asked the New-Hampshire Senator this question:

"What is thought and said among the Republicans whom you have met about the recent developments showing that money contributions are being solicited from the manufacturers of the East to help Mr. McKinley?"

To this question Mr. Chandler replied:

"It has been very seldom that I have heard more indignation expressed on any minor subject of politics than within the last few days, as information has come as to the extent to which these levies upon protected interests are being made. Anger is uttered by the friends of all other candidates, and also by the most sagacious politicians, who have no preferences as yet.

"It has always been conceded that it is fair politics to advocate Mr. McKinley because he represents such protection as was given by the bill of 1890, which brought to the Republican Party, undeservedly, its widespread defeats in the Fall of that year. In the return of the people to their desire for protection it is fair to argue that Mr. McKinley, by whose name the bill was called, will be an appropriate candidate for President. But even here there is a feeling that the argument is being pressed a little too far.

"Messrs. Allison and Reed were quite as important factors as Mr. McKinley in the handling of the bill of 1890, and Mr. Allison is certainly Mr. McKinley's superior in a knowledge of the necessary details which enter into the problem of a revenue by tariff duties. Conceding, however, that if a high-protection candidates is to be desired, Mr. McKinley's claim to that title is sound, it is a very different thing for his supporters to propose to carry on his canvass for the favor of delegates by begging money from the manufacturers of the West and East and everywhere else, to be expended in manipulating State conventions.

"To invade Senator Quay's State with demands, oral and written, that the Pennsylvania manufacturers are under such obligations to Mr. McKinley that they ought to furnish cash contributions with which to secure the election of McKinley delegates to St. Louis seems to be a most ill-advised proceeding. Yet the evidence seems to be clear that a systematic, widely extended levy upon the protected industries of the country has been projected and is going forward, to what extent remains to be discovered.

"Ever since the movement for McKinley began it has been rumored that Mr. Mark Hanna, now one of the Ohio Delegates at Large, has been expending money in Mr. McKinley's interest. There has been an unwillingness to believe this and a disposition to attribute Mr. Hanna's exertions to sincere and disinterested friendship for Mr. McKinley. Nobody now is so charitable. It is beginning to be believed that the McKinley movement is to be a boodle canvass from start to finish. This belief will be injurious to Mr. McKinley; it will be still more injurious to the Republican Party, especially if Mr. McKinley is nominated.

"The issue will be made by our opponents whether we are to have a President who was nominated by 'fat-frying,' by the money of millionaire manufacturers, and is to be elected by similar corrupt methods applied to the suffrage in the States.

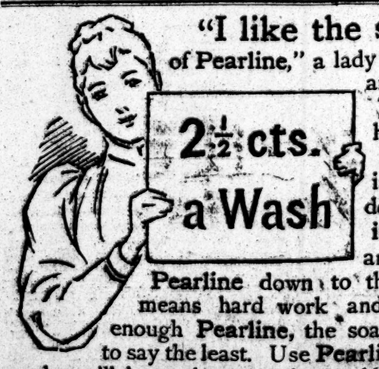
"Mr. McKinley ought not to suffer by unjust imputations of this sort. He ought to repudiate any such a canvass in his behalf. I do not believe that he wishes to stand in the unfavorable light in which he will be placed if the currently reported and now everywhere believed stories remain uncontradicted. I expect to hear from him without delay in a public utterance.

"If he does not speak directly or authoritatively through some reliable representative the belief will gain ground that he has placed himself in the hands of managers who are seeking to nominate him by the lavish use of money, and who will own him and make merchandise of him if he is elected. All Republicans sympathized with McKinley in his business misfortunes, and all over the country contributions were freely made to pay the honorable debts he had incurred, and to keep such a distinguished and honored leader of the party from insolvency.

"But it is now, by reason of recent disclosures, a pertinent inquiry: Who raised and handled those contributions, how large were they, and what is Mr. McKinley's present financial condition? Are the men who raised these personal contributions now going over the same ground they have before traveled, gathering moneys for corrupting State and district conventions; and is our next President, if Mr. McKinley is the nominee, to be controlled and dictated to by Mr. Hanna and a set of associates who have established their domination over a President by the money they have furnished for him and his uses?

"A plain and explicit statement should be made by Mr. McKinley or in his behalf. Tell the truth should be the motto. I believe Mr. McKinley can set matters right, so far as he personally is concerned; and for the sake of the good name of the party I prefer to see him do this rather than labor under the disadvantages now upon him in the canvass for the nomination, growing out of these repeated and continuous collections of money contributions to repair or to maintain his personal and political fortunes."

"I like the small package of Pearline," a lady says; "it lasts two weeks and does two washings." Then she admits that she has been using soap with her Pearline. Now this is all unnecessary. If you don't put in enough Pearline to do the work easily and alone, you bring Pearline down to the level of soap, which means hard work and rubbing. If you use enough Pearline, the soap is a needless expense, to say the least. Use Pearline alone, just as directed, and you'll have the most thoroughly economical washing.



NEED NOT BREAK DOWN.

Many Men and Women Do When It Is Entirely Needless.

"It is almost impossible to find persons in the ordinary walks of life who are not suffering, more or less, from want of vital force."

It was a learned professor connected with a New-York medical college who recently made this remark. "Men break down under the strains of high pressure living," he continued, "they overwork the brain and neglect the body. They exercise no part of the body except the head, and consequently suffer from indigestion, palpitation of the heart, weak nerves, and other ills that make life a burden."

That the above words are absolutely true is repeatedly proved by the experience of many men who break down through overwork and too close attention to business. They overtax the nervous system, they strain their physical powers to the point of exhaustion, and then have to give up the fight. This was exactly what happened in the case of Selden Fish, the well-known Chicago lawyer, as will be seen by the following statement that he recently made: "I was not diseased," said Mr. Fish, "but simply prostrated at my nerve centres by too close application to business. By the use of Duffy's pure malt whiskey, however, I was completely restored to health. I think that this whiskey is nature's great remedy for almost any weakening or wasting of disease."

Thousands of people have passed through the same experience. When broken down and worn out in health, they have discovered that the only way to regain their lost vigor is by the use of a pure stimulant. They have found out that the best thing for this purpose is Duffy's pure malt whiskey, which is unexcelled for its great restorative powers. No other preparation can be relied on to work its wonderful curative effects. Do not let your druggist or grocer attempt to sell you anything that is claimed to be "cheaper," or "just as good."

For One Dollar I will send material to stop leak in any roof. Write for catalogue.

LEAKY ROOFS

Made water-tight or no charge. Send for estimate.
G. E. GLINES, 136 West Broadway, N.Y.

HAS MR. MORTON CHANGED HIS MIND?

Before Erie County Acted He Insisted that He Must Have a Solid Vote.

ALBANY, March 16.—Some of those Republicans who have to-day commented on the selection of two McKinley delegates to the St. Louis Convention in Erie County have recalled the position taken by Gov. Morton prior to his formal entry into the lists as a Presidential candidate.

As his attitude was understood then, the one essential condition on which he would make the fight for a nomination was that the New-York delegation should be solid for him. Two or three men who were on confidential terms with the Governor announced that this was the position he assumed. He is said to have told some who talked with him on the subject that he would not allow his name to be presented to the convention unless the seventy-two New-York delegates were solidly supporting him. Even a complimentary and unanimous vote as the "favorite son" he did not want. There has been talk of enforcing the "unit rule."

This, it is said, could only be done unofficially, and, if done at all, would be the result of a caucus of the delegation. The bosses who are engineering the Morton boom are in favor of such action, but predictions are made that the two Erie County men would refuse to obey any such caucus order. They are now openly hostile to the "machine."

In view of this, some say that a solid delegation for Morton will be an impossibility at any stage of the convention. The politicians are asking if Gov. Morton still holds to that idea, and if he will allow his name to be presented to the convention, backed by 70 votes at most, instead of 72. The Governor does not discuss the subject.

INSTRUCTED FOR MORTON.

Conventions Held in Herkimer, Schoharie, and Monroe Counties.

UTICA, N. Y., March 16.—The Republican Convention for the Twenty-fifth Congressional District at Herkimer this afternoon was quiet. Frederick C. Weaver of Deerfield, who was defeated by Coggeshall for Senator last Fall, and Albert G. Story of Little Falls were chosen delegates to the St. Louis Convention. Thomas Wheeler and B. B. Van Deusen were named as alternates.

David B. Burrell of Little Falls was named as the Presidential Elector from this district.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the candidacy of Morton and requesting the delegates to work for his nomination; also indorsing the course of James S. Sherman in Congress and congratulating Chairman C. W. Hackett of the State Committee upon his success.

MIDDLEBURG, March 16.—The Schoharie County Republican Convention held at Middleburg to-day instructed its delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions to favor the candidacy of Gov. Morton for the Presidency.

ROCHESTER, March 16.—The Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Monroe County to-day elected the following delegates to the State Convention: Senator C. R. Parsons, George F. Booth, Mahlon B. Adams, James R. Davey, Henry G. Cook, Fred C. Seitz, and Frank Doehler. All of the four Assembly District Conventions in Monroe County have been held, and each of them have elected delegates favorable to Gov. Morton's Presidential candidacy.

HOT FIGHT IN SARATOGA.

The Majority in To-day's Convention Probably Will Favor Morton.

SARATOGA, March 16.—The Republicans of Saratoga County will meet in convention at Ballston to-morrow afternoon to elect delegates to Assembly and Congressional Conventions.

Owing to a factional fight among the leaders of the party, a hot contest will be made over the Congressional delegates to the convention to be held at Potsdam on the 19th inst.

W. L. Proctor of Ogdensburg will represent the St. Lawrence end of the district in the next National Convention, and up to a few days ago W. W. Worden of this village was looked upon as the representative from this end. It is claimed to-night, however, that Worden will be defeated in to-morrow's convention. It is also claimed that of the eighty delegates who will be present, not over twenty will be for Worden, and that the remainder will probably favor ex-Senator Harvey D. Donaldson of Ballston Spa, who is a Morton man.

McKINLEY DELEGATES IN ERIE.

Results in Republican Assembly District Conventions.

BUFFALO, March 16.—The Republican Assembly District Conventions for Erie County, to elect delegates to the State Convention, were held to-day.

There was no opposition to the organization slate and no attempt was made to instruct the delegates from any of the districts, except the Eighth, which passed resolutions indorsing McKinley.

As nearly as can be judged, part of the delegates from the Second District and those from the Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth are in favor of the Ohio man.

McKinley Gets Wisconsin Delegates.

MILWAUKEE, March 16.—The Fourth District Republican Convention to-day adopted strong resolutions instructing its delegates to vote for McKinley in the St. Louis Convention.

SENT BACK TO STATE PRISON.

Leonard Brown Must Serve Out His Term for Passing Counterfeit Coin.

Leonard Brown, alias Brunette, who escaped recently from Clinton Prison, was arrested Sunday night in West Fiftieth Street, and yesterday was sent back to prison.

Brown is a professional nurse. He was convicted in 1890 of robbing his employer, Col. W. E. Sanford of 16 East Sixty-ninth Street, of jewelry and other property valued at $7,000. He was sent to the Elmira Reformatory, and after being there a year he was paroled and a situation was secured for him in a museum in Sixth Avenue. Three days after he entered the museum he was arrested for passing counterfeit coin. He was sent back to Elmira.

For an infraction of the rules of the Reformatory, Brown was transferred to Clinton Prison. He made his escape on Oct. 30, 1896.

NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT

THE RESOLUTION FIXING ON APRIL 23 ADOPTED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

Members Now Will Be Expected to Aid in Expediting Business—Another Hearing to be Had on the New-York School Bill—The Bill Giving Justices Additional Compensation Amended in the Senate—Greater New-York Again.

ALBANY, March 16.—A concurrent resolution for the final adjournment of the Legislature was introduced in the House to-night by Majority Leader O'Grady. It provides that the Legislature shall adjourn sine die April 23 at 2 P. M.

The resolution was adopted, the older members commenting on the fact that this was the earliest within their recollection that the adjournment resolution had ever been adopted.

The object of the early introduction of the resolution, as stated by Mr. O'Grady, was to give the members notice, in order that the work of the session can be hurried as rapidly as possible.

In the Senate no action was taken.

Mr. Austin's bill amending the racing law was passed.

Mr. French's providing for Commissioners in New-York City for the condemnation of property for school sites was passed, along with Mr. Brennan's authorizing Brooklyn to use $425,000 appropriated for the use of the public school system, and Mr. Cullen's authorizing Brooklyn to establish a free public bath in the Sixth Ward.

In the Senate to-night, Mr. Austin's bill providing for additional compensation for Justices of other districts assigned to duty in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, came up for passage, and Senator Mullin spoke against it, saying: "The principle is wrong. The Justices serving in the First Department now get $17,500 salary. The Judges up the State do as much work, but receive only $7,500 salary."

Senator Lexow said the bill would do away with the fact that Judges from the interior drawing $7,500 a year had to sit on the bench with Judges doing like work and receiving $17,500 salary. The City of New-York was desirous of paying the increased salaries.

Senator Krum offered an amendment designed to make sure that the additional compensation be paid by the City of New-York. The amendment was adopted and the bill was ordered to be reported.

Senator Mullins's bill increasing the salaries of the Fisheries, Forest, and Game Commissioners, and decreasing the salary of the President of the commission, was made a special order for to-morrow morning immediately after the reading of the Journal. It is said that Senator Raines asked for the special order, and will oppose the bill.

Senator McNulty's bill amending the Code of Criminal Procedure so as to allow Mayors to call out the militia in case of riot was called up. Senator McNulty, in explanation, stated that there was a disparity in the provisions of the military code and the criminal code. The bill took away the power of Judges to call the militia out, and made plain the power of Mayors to do so.

Senator Cantor said the bill should be considered carefully, and it was laid aside.

Bills Signed by the Governor.

ALBANY, March 16.—Gov. Morton has signed the following measures:

Chapter 98—Assemblyman French's bill—Providing that the Clerk and Deputy Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions in New-York County shall subscribe to the oath of office, which shall be filed with the County Clerk, and that they shall also execute a bond in the penal sum of $5,000 with sureties to be approved by the City Controller, conditioned on the faithful performance of their duties.

Chapter 99—Senator Wray's—Authorizing the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, to appoint a Clerk, salary, $5,000; a Deputy Clerk, salary $2,000, and five attendants, salary $1,200 each.

Chapter 108—Assemblyman A. C. Wilson's—Providing that the Warden of the City Prison or the prison to which the commitment was made, shall receive fines when not paid to the Clerk of the court where sentence was imposed, and that the Warden shall turn over such moneys to the Controller of New-York City.

Several minor bills were also approved.

Hearing on the School Bills.

ALBANY, March 16.—The Senate Cities Committee will Wednesday afternoon give a hearing on the committee substitute for the Page and the Pavey New-York City School bills. The hearing will be especially for those who oppose the abolition of the Ward Trustees.

Greater New-York Bill in the House.

ALBANY, March 16.—The Senate Greater New-York bill was handed down in the Assembly to-night, and was referred to the Cities Committee.

Doings at the Capitol.

—Assemblyman Austin has introduced a bill establishing Riverside Park extension to be bounded by One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, the Central-Hudson Road, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and Boulevard Lafayette.

—Senator Brush has introduced a bill repealing the act giving the East River Bridge Company the right to build a bridge from Hudson Street, Brooklyn, to Grand Street, New-York City.

—A bill introduced by Assemblyman De Graw would require that in New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo Trustees of savings banks must reside in the city where the bank is situated.

—The Malby bill, modifying the Ainsworth alcoholic instruction law, has been sent back to the Senate Committee on Public Education for a hearing.

—Senator White's bill, authorizing the establishment of houses of detention for witnesses in counties of 100,000 population has been passed by the Senate.

—A bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Dudley prohibits Presidents, Vice Presidents, or cashiers of banks from borrowing money from those banks.

—The Senate has passed Senator Page's bill to permit domestic servants to attach employers' property in suits for wages.

—The Railroad Committee of the Senate has been instructed to give a hearing on the bill requiring vestibules on motor cars.

—Mr. Murphy has introduced a bill providing for "military instruction" in all public schools.

MODERN CHRISTIAN ARCHITECTURE.

Silas McBee's Lecture in the Hotel Savoy.

Silas McBee, an architect, who was for many years connected with the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn., delivered a lecture last night in the Hotel Savoy on "Christian Architecture." The lecture was illustrated.

The lecturer spoke particularly of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, now in the course of erection on Morningside Heights, which, he said, will contain the best features of modern Christian architecture.

Among the patrons of the lecture were the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Joseph H. Choate, George S. Bowdoin, Samuel D. Babcock, G. M. Miller, J. Hampton Robb, James Waterbury, and Nicholas Fish.

FINE TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.

Novelties Offered by Richards—Serviceable Bicycle Suits.

Novelties for women in tailor-made costumes of the most fashionable cut are well illustrated in a pamphlet just issued by Richards of 58 West Twenty-third Street and 47 West Twenty-second Street.

Richards's store has been characterized as "the busiest store on New-York's busiest street." The reputation which it has long sustained for originality and enterprise is further borne out by the remarkable prices at which finely finished garments made to order and fitted to perfection are offered.

An offer which will please out-of-town customers particularly is that of forwarding goods purchased free to the express office nearest to the purchaser's home.

Richards has unusually fine collections for the Spring in gloves, hosiery, men's underwear, umbrellas and parasols, corsets and health waists, art embroideries, leather goods, jewelry, laces, millinery ornaments, trimmed and untrimmed hats, veilings, neckwear, lounge or house gowns, mackintoshes, shirt waists, silks and velvets, dress goods, Japanese rugs, and boys' clothing.

Exceptionally novel and serviceable bicycle costumes and silk waists are offered for the season.

Ten Sweet Caporal Little Cigars for 5 cts.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS.
EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN SILVERWARE AT REASONABLE PRICES.
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CARLISLE ANSWERS CRISP

THE EX-SPEAKER'S STATEMENTS OF TREASURY POLICY DENIED.

Allegations of Discrimination Between Gold and Silver in Payments Unfounded—Answer to One of the Stock Arguments of Free-Coinage Advocates—The Secretary Merely Has Complied with the Law of His Country.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Representative Patterson of Tennessee made public to-day the following letter, which he received this morning from Secretary Carlisle:

You state that in a speech delivered by the Hon. Charles F. Crisp in the House of Representatives on the 14th day of February, that gentleman said: "He (meaning the Secretary of the Treasury) refuses to give silver for gold, because he must hold the silver to pay the silver certificates and Sherman notes issued under the act of 1890, and when a Sherman note issued under the act of 1890 is presented he redeems it in gold and not in silver. What mockery is this? What sort of friendly treatment is accorded silver by this law and the practice that obtains at the Treasury of the United States?"

And you ask me to "state fully how you (I) have dealt with the silver currency since your (my) incumbency of the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and whether you (I) have, in dealing with the subject, discredited silver?"

In answer to your question I can only say that in all the operations of the Treasury Department during my administration of its affairs the legal-tender gold and silver coins of the United States have been treated precisely alike, except that greater efforts have been made to keep silver coins in circulation than have been made to keep gold coins in circulation.

The amount paid out by the department in silver coins and silver certificates greatly exceeds the amount paid out in gold coins and gold certificates, and in no instance has the least discrimination been made against silver or its paper representative. In no instance has silver or silver certificates been refused in payment of a debt or demand due the Government, and in no instance has the Government refused to pay silver coins or silver certificates in discharge of its obligations when the holders of the obligations demanded or requested such payment.

When United States notes or Treasury notes are presented for redemption gold is paid if it is demanded, and if silver is demanded silver is paid. Thus the coins of the two metals are treated equally alike in making payments by the Government as well as in the discharge of debts due to the Government. It has always been the policy of the Treasury Department to encourage the use of silver to the largest possible extent, and in order to accomplish this standard silver dollars will be sent by express at the expense of the Government to any one who will deposit an equivalent amount in silver certificates or in Treasury notes of 1890 with the United States Treasurer or any assistant treasurer, or with a National bank depository, and subsidiary silver coins will be sent by express, at the expense of the Government, to any one who will deposit with such offices or banks any kind of United States currency or National bank notes; but gold is not sent to anybody free of charge.

There was a great and unusual demand in August, 1893, in nearly every part of the country, for currency of small denominations, and in its attempts to supply this demand the Treasury Department paid out, in defraying the expenses of the Government, and in exchange for other forms of currency, all the silver that could be lawfully used for these purposes, so that for a short period it was compelled to suspend payment in standard silver dollars, except in the redemption of silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890. The law authorizing the issue of silver certificates upon deposits of silver provides that "the coin deposited for or representing the certificates, shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand." It is, therefore, plain that whenever the amount of silver dollars in the Treasury does not exceed the amount of silver certificates outstanding, the Secretary of the Treasury cannot, without a violation of law, pay out such silver except for the redemption of such certificates. At such times he has no more right to exchange silver dollars for gold than he has to pay them out in any other manner.

But there is also another fund in the Treasury which is required by law to be held for a different purpose. It consists of the bullion and the standard silver dollars coined from the bullion purchase under the act of July 14, 1890. That act provides for the purchase of silver bullion at the market price and the issue of Treasury notes in payment for it, and it also declares that "no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom, then held in the Treasury purchased by such notes." Under this provision the Secretary is required to keep in the Treasury at all times an amount of silver bullion, at its cost price, and in standard silver dollars coined from the purchased bullion exactly equal to the amount of Treasury notes outstanding, and he cannot, therefore, lawfully use such standard silver dollars except for the redemption and cancellation of Treasury notes.

My letter to the United States Senate, upon which Mr. Crisp's statement seems to have been based, was written on the 17th day of August, 1893, and at that time there was no free silver in the Treasury; that is, there were no standard silver dollars in the Treasury, except such as the law required to be held for the redemption of silver certificates and the Treasury notes of 1890, and these redemptions were made at all times during that month and every other month when these forms of currency were presented. During the month of August, 1893, Treasury notes to the amount of $1,273,267 were redeemed in silver, and cancelled, and since the first day of August, 1893, the total amount of such notes redeemed in silver and cancelled is $19,533,722. Prior to my administration of the affairs of the department none of these notes had been redeemed in silver or cancelled.

Since the beginning of this Administration nearly $110,000,000 in gold has been procured in exchange for other forms of currency. Of this amount $8,915,812 has been procured in exchange for silver coin and $10,229,330 in exchange for silver certificates. The department has never refused to exchange silver for gold when it had silver that could be lawfully used for that purpose, and if it had so refused I am wholly unable to see how it could be considered a discrimination against silver. Is a refusal to pay out gold in exchange for silver a discrimination against gold? If not, it, of course, follows that a refusal to pay out silver for gold is not a discrimination against silver.

In response to your verbal inquiry concerning the coinage of standard silver dollars during the present Administration, you are advised that it amounts to the sum of $8,662,000 up to the 16th day of this month, while the whole amount of such dollars coined in this country from the establishment of the Mint, in 1792, up to February, 1878, a period of eighty-six years, was $8,030,000.

Secretary Carlisle incloses a copy of the letter to the United States Senate referred to above.

"COIN" MEANS "GOLD."

Emphatic Declaration Made by the Massachusetts Board of Trade.

BOSTON, March 16.—At a special meeting to-day of the Massachusetts Board of Trade the following declaration was adopted:

That the interest of every person, whether engaged in agriculture, manufacture, or trade, demands for its future success and prosperity a continuance of the present gold standard of value.

That every dollar of the currency of this Nation shall be equal in value to a gold dollar.

That our citizens should require that all delegates to the coming conventions of the great political parties shall be advocates and favorable to distinct platform utterances for the present gold standard of value.

And we affirm that the word "coin" in the bonds of the United States has always stood for "gold," stands for "gold" to-day, and should stand for "gold" in the future.

These resolutions are in line with those of the Boston merchants adopted Saturday.

Ellis Island Mystery Solved.

The unclassified immigrant who reached this country last week in the steerage of the North German Lloyd steamship Saale, and who for several days baffled the interpreters on Ellis Island by pretending not to understand any language that was addressed to him, was yesterday identified as Shong To, a Chinaman, who formerly lived in New-York. He had feigned ignorance in order to evade the law which frowns upon the importation of his countrymen. Accompanied by two Ellis Island officials, he was taken to Mott Street yesterday, where he was recognized as a former resident of that locality. He was turned over to the Treasury Department officials charged with the enforcement of the laws relating to Chinese immigration. Shong To is thirty years old and is a cook.

MUST GUARD OUR GATES

THE NECESSITY OF RESTRICTING IMMIGRATION TO OUR SHORES.

Senator Lodge Makes an Address on the Proposed Amendment to the Law—The Test to Discover the Literary Qualifications of an Uninvited Immigrant He Regards as a Good Means of Protection for the Country.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The bill to amend the existing law so as to place further restrictions upon immigration to the United States was taken up in the Senate to-day, and Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) made a short address in advocacy of the bill. In the course of his speech he said:

'The bill is of the simplest kind. The first section excludes from the country all immigrants who cannot read and write either their own or some language. The second section merely provides a simple test for determining whether the immigrant can read or write, and is added to the bill so as to define the duties of the Immigrant Inspectors and to assure to all immigrants alike perfect justice and a fair test of their knowledge.

The statistics prepared by the committee show that the immigrants excluded by the illiteracy test are those who remain for the most part in congested masses in our great cities. They furnish, as other tables show, a large proportion of the population of the slums. The committee's report proves that illiteracy runs parallel with the slum population, with criminals, paupers, and juvenile delinquents of foreign birth or parentage, whose percentage is out of all proportion to their share of the total population when compared with the percentage of the same classes among the native-born. It also appears from investigations which have been made that the immigrants who would be shut out by the illiteracy test are those who bring least money to the country and come most quickly upon private or public charity for support.

The replies of the Governors of twenty-six States to the Immigration Restriction League show that in only two cases are immigrants of the classes affected by the illiteracy test desired, and those are of a single race. All the other immigrants mentioned by the Governors as desirable belong to the races which are but slightly affected by the provisions of this bill. It is also proved that the classes now excluded by law, the criminals, the diseased, the paupers, and the contract laborers, are furnished chiefly by the same races as those most affected by the test of illiteracy. The same is true as to those immigrants who come to this country for a brief season and return to their native land, taking with them the money they have earned in the United States. There is no more hurtful and undesirable class of immigrants from every point of view than these "birds of passage," and the tables show that the races furnishing the largest number of "birds of passage" have also the greatest proportion of illiterates.

These facts go to demonstrate that the exclusion of immigrants unable to read or write, as proposed by this bill, will operate against the most undesirable and harmful part of our present immigration and shut out elements which no thoughtful or patriotic man can wish to see multiplied among the people of the United States. The report of the committee also proves that this bill meets the great requirement of all legislation of this character, in excluding the greatest proportion possible of thoroughly undesirable and dangerous immigrants and the smallest proportion of immigrants who are unobjectionable.

Mr. Lodge gave a historical sketch of the settlement of America and of the various waves of immigration that have contributed so largely to the wealth and population of the country. And he continued:

Since 1875, however, there has been a great change. While the people, who, for 250 years, have been migrating to America, have continued to furnish large numbers of immigrants to the United States, other races of totally different race origin, with whom the English-speaking people have never hitherto been assimilated or brought in contact, have suddenly begun to immigrate to the United States in large numbers—Russians, Hungarians, Poles, Bohemians, Italians, Greeks, and, even Asiatics, whose immigration to America was almost unknown twenty years ago, have, during the last twenty years, come in steadily increasing numbers until now they nearly equal the immigration of those more kindred in blood or speech or both, by whom the United States has hitherto been built up and the American people formed.

This momentous fact is the one which confronts us to-day, and, if continued, it carries with it future consequences far deeper than any other event of our times. It involves, in a word, nothing less than the possibility of a great and perilous change in the very fabric of our race. The English-speaking race, as I have said, has been made slowly during the centuries. Nothing has happened thus far to radically change it here. In the United States, after allowing for the variations produced by new climatic influences and changed conditions of life and of political institutions, it is still in the great essentials, fundamentally the same race. The additions in this country until the present time have been from kindred people or from those with whom we have been long allied and who speak the same language. By those who look at this question superficially we hear it often said that the English-speaking people, especially in America, are a mixture of races. Analysis shows that the actual mixture of blood in the English-speaking people is derived through different channels, no doubt. There is among them none the less an overwhelming preponderance of the same race stock, that of the great Germanic tribes who reached from Norway to the Alps. They have been welded together by more than a thousand years of wars, conquests, migrations, and struggles, both at home and abroad, and in so doing they have attained a fixity and definiteness of national character unknown to any other people.

Mr. President, more precious, even than forms of government, are the mental and moral qualities which make what we call our race. While those stand unimpaired all is safe. When those decline, all is imperilled. They are exposed to but a single danger, and that is by changing the quality of our race and citizenship through the wholesale infusion of races, whose traditions and inheritances, whose thoughts and whose beliefs are wholly alien to ours, and with whom we have never assimilated or even been associated in the past. The danger has begun. It is small as yet, comparatively speaking, but it is large enough to warn us to act while there is yet time, and while it can be done easily and efficiently. There lies the peril at the portals of our land; there is pressing in the tide of unrestricted immigration. The time has certainly come, if not to stop, at least to check, to sift, and to restrict those immigrants. In careless strength, with generous hand, we have kept our gates wide open to all the world. If we do not close them, we should at least place sentinels beside them, to challenge those who would pass through. The gates which admit to the United States and to citizenship in the great Republic should no longer be left unguarded.

At the conclusion of Mr. Lodge's speech the Immigration bill was restored to the calendar.

SUSPENSION DAY IN THE HOUSE.

The Bills Passed in This Branch of Congress Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—This was Suspension Day in the House, and the following bills were passed under suspension of the rules or by unanimous consent:

Providing free homesteads on the public lands of Oklahoma for actual, bonafide settlers—with an amendment suspending until further legislation can be had by Congress the operations of the land laws in Greer County, Texas—due to the decision to-day of the Supreme Court declaring that county a part of the public domain.

Increasing the penalty for mutilating or defacing coins and making the passing of such coins a felony.

Extending the collection limits of the Port of New-Orleans.

To adjust the rank and pay of Solicitor and Judge Advocate General of the navy.

To dispose of the lands within abandoned town sites in Oklahoma.

The bill relieving the Supreme Court of jurisdiction of criminal cases not capital failed of passage. The House agreed to take up, Wednesday, at 1:30 P. M., the resolutions reported from the Foreign Affairs Committee regarding the speeches delivered at Edinburgh and Boston, England, by Ambassador Bayard.

Became a Law Without Signature.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The President to-day notified the Congress that he had permitted the joint resolution introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hansbrough, compelling the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase and distribute seeds in accordance with existing law, to become a law without his signature.

Congressional Doings.

—The House Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands yesterday ordered a favorable report on the bill of Mr. Herman of Oregon giving to the several States the arid lands within their borders for irrigation purposes. The lands are to be disposed of by the States, and the proceeds of their sale applied to the reclamation of the lands not sold.

—Senator Pugh delivered himself yesterday of a speech on the money question. He viewed it from the point of view of a silver man. What the country needed, he said, was free coinage. He said nothing that was new or impressive.

—Committee on Elections No. 2 has decided the contested election case of Booze against Rusk from the Third Maryland District in favor of Mr. Rusk, (Dem.,) the sitting member. The vote was unanimous.

—The House Naval Committee has decided to recommend three new timber dry docks—one at Algiers, La.; one at Portsmouth, N. H., and one at Mare Island, Cal. An appropriation of $100,000 is made for each.

—In the Senate yesterday the bill appropriating $2,000 for a statue of Victor Hugo, to be placed in the new library, was reported and placed on the calendar.

Hood's Pills

Should be in every family medicine chest and every traveler's grip. They are invaluable when the stomach is out of order; cure headache, biliousness, and all liver troubles. Mild and efficient. 25c.

Only rounded spoonfuls are required, of

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER

not heaping ones.

FUNDS FOR THE CITY HOSPITALS.

Distribution of the Moneys Collected by the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association.

A meeting of the Distributing Committee of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association was held yesterday in the Mayor's office. Those present were Cornelius Vanderbilt, ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, Edwin Einstein, and Alexander E. Orr.

The Treasurer's report showed that the total collections for 1895 aggregated $58,538.31, which is several hundred dollars in excess of the collection of 1894. Of this amount $7,701.76 was specially designated to various institutions; $1,805.37 was deducted to cover last year's expenses; $2,031.18 was reserved to cover the expenses of the coming year, leaving $48,000 for distribution by the committee, which was done under the rule of the association that no hospital shall receive more than 10 per cent. of the total distribution. Another rule is that no hospital shall receive less than $250.

The distribution was finally made on a basis of free work at the rate of a fraction less than 7 cents per day for each free patient cared for in the hospitals of the association. The amounts awarded were as follows:

Hospital.	Day. Patients.	Amount.
Montefiore Home	91,867	$4,800.00
Mount Sinai	66,649	4,659.03
Holy Comforter	12,476	873.69
Infirmary for Women	12,340	855.40
Babies'	12,295	856.32
St. Mark's	11,359	794.31
St. John's Guild	11,286	789.15
New-York Opthalmic	9,757	675.92
Manhattan Eye and Ear	9,727	679.61
Beth Israel	8,342	583.12
Mothers and Babies'	8,088	561.06
Eye and Ear Infirmary	7,027	491.52
Marion Street Maternity	6,990	488.94
Skin and Cancer	6,494	454.39
Flower Surgical	6,039	434.70
Hahnemann	5,249	367.44
Medical College	3,820	275.88
Opthalmic and Aural	3,355	250.00
St. Andrew's	2,550	250.00
Convalescent Home	2,121	250.00
St. Luke's	55,741	3,849.98
Roosevelt	48,197	3,368.48
German	42,558	2,982.72
Ruptured and Crippled	40,738	2,846.39
St. Mary's	30,869	2,122.54
Mothers' Home of Misericordia	25,805	1,803.67
Isabella Heimath	23,782	1,681.74
Post Graduate	21,410	1,493.90
Home for Incurables	20,260	1,416.39
Colored Home	17,925	1,251.67
Orthopaedic	15,649	1,093.16
Cancer	15,262	1,066.20
Lebanon	14,229	993.75
Woman's	13,496	942.18
French	12,948	904.08
Total	708,418	$48,000.00

Only two Roman Catholic institutions applied for any of the fund. The Presbyterian and the New-York Hospitals also made no applications.

THE FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS.

A Collection of Water Colors by Alexander Charles Robinson.

In consequence of his immediate return to Paris, Alexander Charles Robinson, an artist who is a pupil of the Académie Julien in that city, and a member of the Water Color Club in this town, will sell an entire collection of water colors and drawings, to the number of 172 examples. These may now be seen at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 238 Fifth Avenue, and William B. Norman will dispose of them to the highest bidder on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, March 19 and 20, at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Robinson, who has contributed to our local exhibitions in this city, is not without considerable feeling for attractive color, and displays at times much sentiment for the more subtle effects of the landscape. An absence of sound drawing detracts, however, not a little from the excellence of his work, a fault it is possible that may be corrected by attention to prevailing method in the city to which he announces his intention to return.

It is fair to presume that the young man realizes this failing, and, in view of his frank admission that he will hie himself at once to Paris, (and the schools,) but little more may be said on this score. The figures in the collection are quite eclipsed by the lanascapes. An occasional moonrise is really charming, and now and then some modest effort of impression of late afternoon is tender and harmonious.

In his less ambitious pictures the artist succeeds better, always regretting a lack of certainty and knowledge of line and form. Where there is a rapid jotting down of two or three simple masses, there is much genuine feeling and considerable promise. The young man's future rests quite with himself, for, with much hard, serious work, he ought to have, later on, something of interest to say.

We learn from the catalogue of an extended list of purchasers of Mr. Robinson's more recent efforts, comprising prominent men and women, with even an Ambassador in the list, all of which has doubtless been flattering to the artist as well as, it is to be hoped, remunerative; it is probable many of these admirers will flock to the sale and combine to keep up the financial standard of the bids.

The work has been done upon both sides of the Atlantic, in Spain and Africa, under brilliant sunshine, on American lakes in autumnal weather, the trees full of color, and even in Gloucester, in the Old Bay State, the man has made studies. The motives are many, while all are attractively framed.

MEETING OF THE MAYOR'S CABINET.

"Nothing New," Said the Members—Talk of the Dinner Next Week.

Mayor Strong's newly formed Cabinet, made up of the heads of the city departments appointed by the Mayor, held its second meeting yesterday. The meeting was in the private office of Col. Strong, and for an hour the conferrees talked over various matters regarding the city's interests. All the conferrees agreed afterward that "there was nothing new."

There were a few absentees, including Col. Waring, Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department; President Barker of the Tax Department, and President S. V. R. Cruger of the Park Department.

There was, of course, some talk about the proposed dinner of the heads of the city departments at the Metropolitan Club next Tuesday night—the day on which the Republican State Convention will be held in this city. Col. Waring is sending out notices about the dinner. One or two of the city officials are doubtful as to whether to attend or not.

VIEWS THROUGH SOLID WOOD.

Some Experiments Thomas A. Edison Has Been Conducting with X Rays and Chemicals.

Thomas A. Edison has discovered a practical method of making Röntgen impressions through opaque substances visible to the naked eye.

Röntgen pointed out in his original communication that platino-cyanide of barium fluoresced when within the influence of the X rays, even though some opaque substance intervened. Mr. Edison first took two thin sheets of transparent mica, and placed the crystallized powder of platino-cyanide of barium between them. Then he looked through a tin tube at the screen and passed objects between the screen and a bulb which was giving out X rays.

The result was that Mr. Edison was able to see shadows of hands through blocks of wood, and skeleton shadows through hands alone.

Thinking there might be other substances which would give better results, Mr. Edison experimentally tested every crystalline powder in his laboratory, from common salt to quinine. Among them he discovered a substance, not used commercially, and only made as a laboratory curiosity, which gave results far superior to platino-cyanide of barium. Mr. Edison declined yesterday to make known the name of this substance.

All the substance with the newly discovered fluorescent properties was exhausted in the first experiments, and Mr. Edison is now forced to halt while more of it is chemically manufactured for him. When he has enough of it he expects to make a screen seven feet high and try results with it.

Among other substances tested by Mr. Edison for marked fluorescence under the influence of the X rays were chloride of silver, and chloride of sodium, better known as common salt. Both substances proved to be fluorescent, while bromide of silver, which is much more sensitive to light than the chloride, showed no fluorescence at all.

Mr. Edison, like nearly every experimenter, is having great trouble in getting suitable tubes. Many of the tubes which he has tried will keep all right for an hour or two after they have been exhausted, but if left aside over night, the vacuum will sink so low as to make them worthless. Other tubes which show all the outward signs of a high vacuum will not make Röntgen photographs when they are tested. The solution of these difficulties will be necessary before Mr. Edison can make suitable bulbs in quantity.

SALVAGE AWARDS FOR TUGS.

Decision as to the Cairnlehill, Which Was Beached While on Fire.

In the libel case by tugboat owners against the shoip Cairnlehill, which was beached on Governors Island on Aug. 1, 1895, after catching fire at the foot of Amity Street, Brooklyn, Judge Brown, of the United States Circuit Court, made the following awards for salvage yesterday:

Tug Runyon, $500; Atwood, Wallace, Protector, and Leslie, $300 each; Howard Carroll, $450; Hoehne, $50; Moran, $225; Garrison, Garlich, Conqueror and Chapman, $200 each; Bentley, $20; King, $30; Ceres, $150; Excelsior, $225; Three Brothers, $250; McCarthy, $150; Burke and Stone, $120 each; Peck, $130; Charm, $350; Wonder, $135; Leader, $120; Dalzell, $90; Volunteer, $140; Eastern, $120; Hawly, $130; Katie D., $43; Municipal, $50; Rawson, $130; McCaldin Brothers' and J. W. McCaldin, $100 each; Escort, $30; Fuller, $250, and Merritt, $225.

Capt. Seeley of the Three Brothers is allowed $1,200 for special services, as he received burns and other injuries, and William Thompson of the Mellie also receives $50 for having received burns. The tug Nellie is awarded $305 for being damaged by the listing of the Cairnlehill.

WILL CALL ON THE BANKS FOR GOLD.

Washington Order on Account of New Issue of Government Bonds.

An order from Washington received yesterday directed that a call be made on the depository banks for 20 per cent. of the gold held by them on account of the new issue of Government bonds. The banks had been consulted, and they agreed that the order might be issued without affecting the money market.

It will result in the transfer of about $4,500,000 from bank vaults to the Sub-Treasury. The transfer will not add to the gold reserve, because much of the bank gold, if not all of it, had already been credited in Treasury statements. Bonds held by the Treasury Department as security for the gold will be released to the amount of the transfer.

The City Bank exchanged $1,500,000 in gold yesterday for greenbacks. Deposits were also made in payment of the third installment on the bonds, due yesterday, so that the ten days' gold gain at this point appeared to be fully $2,000,000.

Ossining Democrats Nominate.

SING SING, N. Y., March 16.—The Democrats of the town of Ossining held a primary meeting this evening, and nominated the following for town officers: Supervisor—Gilbert M. Todd; Collector—Winfield S. Smith; Town Clerk—William H. Peck; Justice of the Peace—John Gibney.

West 14th St.

COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

TRADE MARK

1868 1807

An Opportunity for Oriental Rugs.

The massacre of Armenians and the destruction of their looms have almost wiped out the most expert rug makers of the world. We have quantities of the most beautiful Armenian Rugs, which we will sell at the very lowest possible price in order to assist the Armenians to quickly turn into cash the little that they have left. Many of the kinds will soon be extinct; therefore, if you wish to obtain a rug that will steadily increase in value, secure it now.

We have used no acids on any of our rugs to make them appear antique, they will wear for ages.

SPRING FURNITURE THAT IS BEAUTIFUL AND ECONOMICAL.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.,

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

AN ACT TO SETTLE THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE PACIFIC ROADS.

Mr. Hubbard of Missouri Has Prepared a Bill—The Union and Central Pacific Must Pay Up by July 1—If They Fail to Pay, Secretary Carlisle Is to Sell the Property, if He Can—Miscellaneous Railroad Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Mr. Hubbard of Missouri, a member of the Committee on Pacific Railroads, has prepared a bill looking to the settlement of the indebtedness of the Pacific Roads. The measure directs the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain the exact amount due the Government by the roads up to and including July 1, 1898. When this has been ascertained, he is to demand of all roads to which subsidy bonds have been issued that the bonds be paid on July 1 next.

In case the roads do not pay on the day named, Secretary Carlisle is to take all their property, real and personal, for the benefit of the Government. On that day at 1 o'clock he is to offer the property for sale at the Treasury Department. If no one bids the amount of the Government debt, the Attorney General is to bid it in for the Government. In the event that a purchaser is found, one-third of the purchase money is to be paid within thirty days, and the balance in ten years, an equal amount each year.

Should the property not be sold, the President is to appoint three Government Trustees, after which the employes of the road are to form an association and elect three Trustees to represent them. These six Trustees are to manage the roads. A portion of the earnings is to be set aside for the benefit of the employes, and the net profits are to go toward the liquidation of the debts of the corporations. All public lands not patented or subject to patent granted to the roads are to be restored to the public domain.

The House Committee on Pacific Roads heard Representatives Meiklejohn of Nebraska, Perkins of Iowa, and Fletcher of Minnesota in support of a proposition looking to the construction of a road from Sioux City to North Platte, to connect with the Pacific roads. Mr. Meiklejohn said that the original plans providing for building the Pacific roads contemplated the construction of this branch. The branch, however, had never been built, the claim being made, for which there was no foundation, that the condition of the country would not allow it.

His proposition was that in settling the affairs of the roads to allow $4,000,000 of the trust fund accrued under the Thurman act to be invested in bonds to aid in the construction of this road. He was asked if the Pacific roads would not object to this. He replied that the Government had the right to invest this fund in railroad bonds. The construction of this connection, he said, was of great importance to his section of the country. It would give an outlet for products with the benefit of lake rates.

In reply to a question by Mr. Powers of Vermont, he said that in case of foreclosure the plan could hardly be carried out, but if there was an extension or reorganization he wanted the committee to carefully consider the interests he had presented. Mr. Johnson of California thought that the proposition could be made a part of any extension or reorganization scheme.

Mr. Perkins indorsed what Mr. Meiklejohn had said. In settling matters pertaining to the Pacific roads he wanted Congress to improve its opportunity and right the great wrong which had been done the section referred to.

Mr. Fletcher asked the committee to carefully consider the claims presented in forming a plan for settlement. He did not think any member of Congress would live to see the day that the Government went into the railroad business.

Alleged Big Scheme in Indiana.

CHICAGO, March 16.—A special from La Porte, Ind., says the statement is made here that a syndicate composed of New-York and Cleveland capitalists is behind a project to build a system of interurban electric lines in Northern Indiana, connecting various cities and towns.

The design, it is said, is to start from Lake County, where the syndicate already owns property, and establish a like network of such connection, extending around to touch South Bend, Valparaiso, Michigan City, La Porte, Elkhart, and half a dozen or more other places, and ultimately to relegate the railroad systems of this country to carriers of freight, while improved electric lines furnish the passenger service.

The syndicate has a great amount of money behind it; it is supposed to be headed by Daniel Lamont and ex-Secretary Whitney, and is making a big success in its New-Jersey experiment. Its active agents are ex-Congressman Johnson and Mark W. Hanna.

Action of the State Board.

ALBANY, March 16.—The State Railroad Commission to-day granted the application of the Albany, Helderberg and Schoharie Electric Railway Company for authority to build its road from Albany to Schoharie Court House, a distance of about thirty miles. The road, if constructed, will run through the most thickly populated districts of Albany and Schoharie Counties, taking in several large villages having manufacturing and milling interests, and touching districts adjacent which are rich in lime, flagging, building, and curbing stone quarries, and farm and dairy products. Nearly all of this territory is far removed from any railroad.

The board refused the application of the Tarrytown Electric Railway for like authority to build its road.

Westchester Trolley Fight.

The Port Chester Electric Company, which desires to construct a trolley road from Port Chester to White Plains, had a hearing in Port Chester yesterday before the Highway Commissioners of Rye. Henry Parsons and Charles P. Cowles of Rye Village argued against the granting of a trolley franchise through the town of Rye. The Highway Commissioners reserved decision until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. It was stated that the Commissioners would at that time grant the franchise either to the Port Chester Electric Company or to the Port Chester, Rye, Harrison, Mamaroneck and White Plains Electric Railroad Company.

Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern.

A meeting of the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern Railway will be held in this city on the 25th inst. for the purpose of voting on the reorganization plan which has been prepared by a committee composed of James D. Smith, H. O. Armour, E. D. Christian, and Morton S. Paton. Pursuant to the terms of the plan, $5,450,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the company have been deposited with the Manhattan Trust Company of New-York. It is proposed that the committee shall bid in the property and franchises of the company at foreclosure sale.

Baltimore and Ohio Reorganization.

Miss Mary E. Garrett, who owns about 30,000 shares of Baltimore and Ohio stock and some millions of dollars' worth of the company's bonds, having expressed her confidence in the Baltimore Reorganization Committee and her desire to co-operate with that body, her personal counsel, ex-Judge William H. Fisher, has been added to the committee. The complete make-up of the committee is now as follows: Alexander Shaw, Chairman; T. Edward Hambleton, C. Morton Stewart, James L. McLane, John Gill, D. Fahnestock, J. G. Harvey, and ex-Judge Fisher.

Work at Cape May.

CAPE MAY, N. J., March 16.—The overhead crossings in course of construction for the South Jersey Railroad over the tracks of the West Jersey Railroad at Woodbine and Cape May Court House are to be completed by May 30. The cost of the work is $19,000. A branch of the South Jersey Railroad is being built from Petersburg to Ocean City, N. J., a distance of eleven miles, which must be completed by May 15. The contractors are ex-Senator L. E. Miller of Cape May and N. Perry Edmunds of Philadelphia, and the contract price is $33,000.

Decision in Favor of California.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Supreme Court to-day, in an opinion read by Mr. Chief Justice Fuller, affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of California to the effect that franchises, capital stock, &c., of the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroad Companies were taxable under the laws of that State. The opinion declared that the railroad companies were State and not Federal corporations, although having received franchises from the Federal Government. In this respect they stand upon the same ground as the Union Pacific Company, a corporation of Kansas, whose franchises were decided to be subject to State taxation by the Supreme Court in an opinion by Chief Justice Chase.

Mr. Justice Field and Mr. Justice Harlan dissented from the judgment of the court.

East-Bound Freight Tonnage.

The total shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east-bound, last week, amounted to 90,757 tons, as compared with 87,563 tons the week previous, and 64,587 tons last year. The Erie Railroad carried 17,238 tons, the Lake Shore 9,818 tons, the Michigan Central 9,338 tons, the Grand Trunk 14,517 tons, the Panhandle 8,279 tons, the Nickel Plate 7,327 tons, the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 7,108 tons, the Wabash 6,716 tons, the Baltimore and Ohio 6,439 tons, and the Big Four 3,970 tons.

Hearing on Receivers' Accounts.

A hearing that probably will be final on the accounts of Thomas F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, and H. C. Rouse, as receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad, occurred yesterday before Special Master A. L. Cary, at 45 Broadway. Mr. Cary was appointed some weeks ago by Judge Jenkins of the United States Circuit Court in Milwaukee, Wis., and he will make his report direct to that court.

Berlin Approves the Plan.

BERLIN, March 16.—The united committees formed for the protection of the Northern Pacific Railroad bondholders have approved the New-York plan for the reorganization of that company.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—A dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., says: "In the suit of the Central Trust Company of New-York and the Boston Trust Company against the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Construction Company, Judge Newman has ordered the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad to be resold, the Tennessee end at Knoxville on April 23, and the Georgia end April 25, provided the construction company does not make the second payment of $157,500 before April 15.

—The report of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New-York for the quarter ended Dec. 31 was filed with the State Railroad Commission in Albany yesterday, and it shows: Gross earnings from operation, $1,838,121; operating expenses, $926,016; other income, $38,156; fixed charges, $592,806; net income, $357,455; cash on hand, $287,686; profit and loss, (surplus,) $1,166,950. The net income for the corresponding quarter the previous year was $136,595.

—An indictment against the North Hudson Railway has been found by the Grand Jury in Jersey City. Speaking of the Union Hill service from the Hoboken Ferry, the presentment says: "Passengers are crammed into these cars without regard to comfort, safety, or even of public decency, whereby the feelings and sensibilities of female passengers are greatly outraged."

—A franchise has been granted to the Long Island Electric Railway to run tracks through Far Rockaway. This completes the chain of necessary franchises between Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach, by way of Jamaica. The tracks have been partly laid, and it is announced that the contracts for laying the remainder will be given out at once.

—There are thirteen locomotive-building companies in the United States. They turned out 1,100 locomotives last year, as against 695 in 1894. The freight cars built in 1895 were 31,803, as compared with 17,029 in 1894.

—There is a widespread belief in the West that the purchase of the Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern Railroad was made in the interest of the Brice party in the Lake Erie and Western Railroad.

—R. W. Wallace, Traveling Passenger Agent of the Erie Railroad, has been temporarily assigned to the post of General Agent in Cleveland, which was made vacant by the death of M. L. Fouts.

—A. S. Welsener, lately Traveling Freight Agent of the Norfolk and Western, has been appointed General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Chesapeake and Western.

—W. M. Greene, the retiring General Manager of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, gave a farewell dinner to the officers of that company in Cincinnati last Friday.

—Judge Henry Kirby, receiver of the City Railway, in Houston, Texas, has been ordered by the court to sell the property at public sale on Tuesday, May 5.

—The eighth annual meeting of the Association of American Railway Accounting officers will be held in New-York City, commencing Wednesday, May 27.

—An agreement has been entered into by the important lines between Chicago and the Ohio River providing for the immediate abolition of mileage tickets.

—All of the present Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were renominated in Philadelphia yesterday to serve during the ensuing year. They will be formally elected on the 24th inst.

—An increase of $50,000 in gross earnings is shown by the Union Pacific's January statement, and an increase of $36,750 in net earnings.

—The annual meeting of the Texas and Pacific stockholders will occur in this city to-morrow.

—Stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad will hold their annual meeting on April 15.

—George M. Burns has been appointed fuel agent of the Wabash Road.

IVORY SOAP

99 44/100 PURE

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The New-York Times.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Goddess of Truth—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Siegfried—8:00.
AMERICAN—The Colleen Bawn—8:00. Matinée.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—Fool's Revenge—8:00.
CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL—Song Recital—3:00.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—Romeo and Juliet—8:00. Lecture on The Glories of India—3:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Minstrel of Clare—8:00.
GARDEN—Marie Deloche—8:00.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Cruiskeen Lawn—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA — Marguerite; Rice's Excelsior, Jr.; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Wang—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Comtesse Guckl—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Sportsmen's Exposition; Concerts—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.
METROPOLITAN BICYCLING COMPANY—Poster Exhibition—Day and Evening.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Chicago Orchestra—8:15.
PALMER'S—She Stoops to Conquer—8:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
STAR—The War of Wealth—8:00.
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A Movable Pew.

From Notes and Queries.

Many years ago, when traveling in Cumberland and Westmoreland, I was shown in a church an ancient movable pew on wheels, then kept as a curiosity. I have forgotten the town and church where I saw it, and should be glad if any of your correspondents could enlighten me. I remember being told that in former times this pew, which was occupied by some family of importance, was placed in the warmest part of the church in Winter and the coolest in Summer.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	25	30	31
6 A. M.	25	27	29
9 A. M.	25	27	28
12 M.	29	29	30
4 P. M.	32	32	32
6 P. M.	29	34	33
9 P. M.	28	33	33
12 P. M.	26	32	32

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 31.00

Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 30.00

Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 27.00

Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for twenty years 36.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Rain or Snow; Clear at Night.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 5.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

FOOLING THE PEOPLE ALL THE TIME.

The statement which Boss PLATT has issued in defense of the Raines bill serves the purpose of dispelling all doubt of his intention of making it a law whether the people of the plundered cities like it or not. The issuing of such a defense involves the cool assumption of PLATT's responsibility for the bill. It is for him, a private citizen whose legal residence is in Tioga County, President of a corporation with an office in this city, holding no official relation to the people of the State, to justify the Raines bill as "wise and beneficent legislation," because it is he who had it framed, who directed its passage by the Legislature, and who intends to have it approved by the Governor. This brazen assumption ought to be humiliating to the State, but it is accepted as a matter of course; it accords with the record so far.

PLATT not only assumes the right to explain and defend this measure because he is the source of legislation for the State, but he seems to assume that his word will be taken as sufficient authority. He appears to think that he can "fool all the people all the time." But the people do not depend upon him for their knowledge of this bill and their judgment of its purpose. They know what it is. PLATT makes no reply to the really serious charges against his scheme, that it is designed to build up a powerful State machine for partisan use at the expense of local home rule, and that it robs the cities for the benefit of the rural communities.

He says that it will reduce the number of places where liquor is sold 40 per cent., and thinks it unnecessary to point out "the immediate great reduction of poverty and crime which is certain to follow." Admitting that all poverty and crime are caused by places where liquor is sold, it would not follow that they would be reduced at all by cutting down the number of such places by 40 per cent. The smaller number would be very nearly as accessible, they might sell just as much liquor, and the high tax would stimulate their efforts to increase traffic. The smaller and humbler places would be wiped out, much invested capital and labor would be displaced by the concentration, but poverty and crime would be as likely to increase as to diminish. But the reduction of the number of places is desirable and could be effected much more satisfactorily by a rational high-license system. The State machine and the robbery are not necessary to that purpose.

The next point in the defense is that there would be $2,750,000 of revenue raised for the State and $5,500,000 for the towns and cities to the relief of taxpayers. That is guesswork, but it may be so. That is no answer to the objection that this city, with a little more than a fourth of the population of the State, would pay nearly one-half the revenue drawn to the State Treasury; that this city and Brooklyn would pay over two-thirds of it; that seven cities would pay four-fifths, and that each rural community would derive far more benefit from this plunder of the cities than all its own contribution to the liquor revenue. The robbery of the cities is not justified by the fact that they would retain two-thirds of the money extracted from their own people.

The claim that the bill takes the saloon out of politics and puts an end to blackmail, because it abolishes Boards of Excise, is ridiculous. It withdraws a certain sum of local authority and concentrates it in the State. So far as that authority puts the saloon into politics the transfer takes it from local politics and puts it into State politics, where it can be used for the benefit of the same party all over the State. But if the requirements and restrictions of the law, apart from the mere collecting of taxes and issuing of certificates, are to be enforced at all, it must be done by the same police forces that are depended upon to enforce the present law. It cannot be done all over the State by sixty "confidential agents" of one Excise Commissioner at Albany. Opportunities for violation of the law and for blackmail will not be diminished.

The arbiter of legislation for this State says that his new law will make the liquor dealer a self-respecting citizen and that it will be "impossible for a dive to exist under its provisions." Any citizen who has not been convicted of felony will have an equal right with any other to open a liquor-selling place on payment of the tax, and we see nothing in this bill to prevent all but self-respecting citizens from availing themselves of the privilege, or to make them more self-respecting after they get it. We do not know what PLATT means by a "dive." Inspector WILLIAMS testified that he did not know what a "dive" was. But a resort for sports and women of the town, where strict order is kept and fancy prices charged for drinks, can better afford to pay the tax than any other kind of a drinking place, and there is nothing in this bill to prevent an indefinite multiplication of such places, while the German beer gardens will be wiped out, the humbler clubs cannot live, and wine or beer can be sold with food on Sunday only in hotels.

Will the people be fooled with PLATT's palaver? Will Gov. MORTON consent to this outrage upon the cities of the State? Will the Mayors who are Republicans keep silent at command of the boss, while the municipalities are deprived of their rights and robbed of their substance?

A KEY TO THE CUBAN RIDDLE.

It is a healthy sign that any portion of the Spanish press should be discussing the possibility of home rule for Cuba and also of rational liberty for the commerce of the island. It is not surprising that the discussion should start with the Cuban representatives in Madrid, for they are the forlorn hope of any decent treatment for their countrymen short of independence achieved by the cruel and costly process of revolution. But heretofore either they have not felt at liberty to address public opinion in Spain or their utterances have been disregarded. Now that they are so far listened to that their views are published in the Madrid press, and with some friendly spirit, it is an encouraging sign.

For there is no room for doubt that the only possible safety for Spain is to give to the Cubans a fair measure of home rule, and to advance it until they shall hold toward the mother country practically the same relation as that held by the Canadians and Australians to Great Britain. That is the plain and only alternative to a continuous series of expensive efforts to keep Cuba in substantial slavery—efforts that must end in failure after all. In this matter, as in so many others that seem wholly political, the controlling element is one of trade. Spain has undertaken to bind Cuba in the shackles of the old colonial system, that is, to get from her production and commerce every advantage that harsh taxation and rigorous monopoly could extort. While Spain has not been able to compel all the trade of Cuba to be either directly with the mother country or else through Spanish vessels, ports, and houses, she has inflicted on all trade not thus conducted very onerous burdens. Instead of seeking to develop the resources and commerce of the island, she has sought, with the stupid and narrow greed of the sixteenth century, to squeeze from them every dollar that they could be made to yield, wholly regardless of the fact that the squeezing was checking the product and must ultimately destroy it.

Cuba has, in fact, been treated on the same principle, but with far more brutal logic, as that which England undertook to apply to her colonies. That principle cost England the colonies that became the United States, and it would have cost her Canada as well had she not gradually abandoned it. With this abandonment Canada became, as afterward the Australian colonies became, prosperous and profitable provinces of the British Empire. They have steadily yielded to the people of the home country continually increasing commercial advantages, while the sense of national unity, the common British sentiment, has grown with their growth until it is more fervid than that of England itself. It is an example of what Spain might expect from a like policy in Cuba. And the advantages would, in some ways, be even greater than in the case of the British colonies. Cuba is richer in the materials for foreign trade—relatively to her area—than Canada, and has the very great good fortune of lying at the very door of the great Nation which both needs her commerce and is prepared to develop it. A degree of home rule which would gradually permit the Cubans to fix the terms of their commerce with the United States would dispose of all difficult or risky elements in the relations of Spain and the United States. Our immediate requirement as to Cuba is that she shall be a fairly free, peaceful, and prosperous neighbor, with whom we can trade to the profit of all concerned. That obtained, any danger of aggressive interference in the affairs of Cuba and Spain would be so remote that it could with perfect safety be disregarded. And it may with reason be assumed by the Spanish Government that any sincere policy in that direction would be regarded in the most friendly spirit by the present Executive of the United States.

THE SOONER THE BETTER.

Lieut. Gov. SAXTON thinks that after the Greater New-York bill has been disposed of, the ballot law amended, and provision made for the employment of convicts under the restrictions of the Constitution, which goes into effect next year, there will not be much to keep the Legislature in session. He sees no reason why it should not adjourn by April 23.

There are many matters requiring wise legislation in this State, but there is no hope of getting it from this Legislature, and the sooner it adjourns the better. It has wasted most of its time and energy thus far on a subject that would much better have been left alone. There ought to be charter legislation for second and third class cities, but the bills reported ought not to pass, while there are a multitude of charter-tinkering bills pending that should never be reached. Nothing has been done or will be done to improve methods of legislation, but the worst of old abuses have been repeated. The less this Legislature does and the sooner it adjourns the better for the interests of the State. The only benefit to be hoped for from a long and active session is a brightening of the prospect of defeating the Republican Party next Fall, but another month seems likely to make that certain enough.

McKINLEY AND SILVER.

Two or three days after the Ohio Convention had adopted that ambiguous and evasive currency platform, written by himself, which so many Republican newspapers are now denouncing, Mr. McKINLEY gave to the public a brief statement in which he urged that his attitude toward the silver question should be ascertained by examination of his record in Congress. "I have discussed the question of currency and coinage in Congress," said he, "and my record is plain." And he read a short extract from one of his speeches, in which he had expressed a preference for "good dollars, as good in the hands of the poor as the rich."

If Mr. McKINLEY insists that he should be measured, with respect to his currency policy, by what he has said in Congress, some remarks made by him in the House in June, 1890, deserve attention. It may be recalled that, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions in the Republican National Convention of 1888, he submitted a platform which "condemned the policy of the Democratic Administration in its efforts to demonetize silver." The Democratic Administration had repeated the protests of two Republican Presidents, HAYES and ARTHUR, against the policy embodied in the Bland-Allison silver law, by the provisions of which the Government was required to buy silver at the rate of not less than $2,000,000 per month and coin it into dollars of 412½ grains. In 1890, this law being in force, and Mr. McKINLEY being Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and his party's leader on the floor of the House, he gave the weight of these positions to the support of the Silver Purchase bill, which provided for the buying of a much larger quantity of silver than the Government was purchasing under the existing statute—that is to say, for the buying of 4,500,000 ounces per month, which was substantially the entire output of the silver mines in this country. By the passage of this bill the votes of the mine-owners' agents holding Republican seats in the Senate were procured for the McKinley tariff.

In his speech defending the Silver Purchase bill, Mr. McKINLEY remarked that "ideal legislation" could not be had. "I would," said he, "have this bill different if I could, but it represents the purpose and the idea, not fully, it is true, which I have touching the silver legislation which is required, and I shall vote for it because it is in the right direction." It is a reasonable inference that in his opinion, while the bill was "in the right direction," it did not go far enough. This was the bill, the operation of which, after it had become a statute, brought on the panic of 1893, and for the repeal of which it was necessary to call a special session of Congress in that year.

In the speech to which we are referring, Mr. McKINLEY went on to say that the bill was commendable because "it utilizes every dollar of the silver product of the United States, and to that extent is just to the silver producers of this country," and also because "it makes a demand for that silver product," a demand which, if the friends of silver were right, would "increase the value of that product." He also said:

"Mr. Speaker, no man should hesitate between the two millions a month [of purchased silver] that we have now and the four and one-half millions a month that we shall have under the proposed law. We get an increased volume of money, with safety to the Government and the citizen. Pass this bill, and what do we have? An increase of $30,000,000 annually of circulation to be put out among the people and into the avenues of business. Vote against this bill, and, in my judgment, you vote that there shall be no legislation upon the silver question at this session of Congress. That is what I fear it means. We know we cannot have free coinage now, except in the manner as provided in the bill."

We do not suppose that Mr. McKINLEY will advise inquiring persons to begin their review of his Congressional record as to silver by reading this speech. In the following year, while making a public address in his own State, he denounced Mr. CLEVELAND for having "dishonored" one of our precious metals, one of our own great products, discrediting silver and enhancing the price of gold." Even in 1893, and a short time before the repeal of the Silver Purchase act, he was saying in public addresses that "the silver product of the country should not be discriminated against," thus using one of the phrases so dear to the author of "Coin's Financial School" and other advocates of free silver coinage. It is not surprising that a Silver Senator whose name is attached to WHARTON BARKER's pledge should have journeyed from Washington to Chicago in order that he might there, at a public banquet, support most warmly the candidacy of McKINLEY, or that the most vigorous newspaper advocate of McKINLEY in the West should be the journal in Chicago which was for months the organ of "Coin" HARVEY, or that other Republican newspapers of free-silver tendencies should now be urging the party to ignore the silver question and take McKINLEY because he represents the high-tariff doctrines in support of which all Republicans, it is assumed, are of one mind.

OUR OWN BUSINESS FIRST.

It is reported that Austria is willing to accept the invitation of any power that wishes to call a new conference on international bimetallism. So is the Government of the United States. It is, of course, well understood that our Government is formally committed to the support of any practicable scheme for international bimetallism. The action of Congress, participated in by both parties, has fixed this as the legal position of the Government. It is not exactly a burning question, but it has a certain relation to the struggle in which the country has long been engaged to settle its own currency. There is a party—happily a waning one—which holds that the proper way to secure international bimetallism is for the United States, unaided and alone, to adopt the unlimited coinage of silver at a fixed ratio with gold. But all reasonable men must long ago have seen that this would be not only opposed to our immediate interests, but would defeat the very end we have in view. The Austrian Government, as well as our own, must recognize that international bimetallism, if it comes at all, must first receive the assent and active co-operation of Germany and Great Britain. It is therefore a practical question whether that co-operation can be secured, within what period, and upon what terms.

As a matter of fact, the recent action of Germany, as to which we have not until now had definite reports, makes it practically certain that the German Government will not take even the first step in that direction. Some twelve months since Prince HOHENLOHE, by authority of the Imperial Diet, invited the opinion of the various Federal Governments which make up the German Empire as to the feasibility of calling another conference upon the question of international bimetallism. Even at that time he limited the scope of the proposition in a way that practically forbade a full consideration of international bimetallism, because, while he declared his willingness to consider any remedy for the depreciation and instability of silver, he added that this must be done "without prejudicing our imperial currency." This practically confirmed the previous declaration that "Germany, being satisfied with its present monetary system, there is no intention of modifying its basis." During the year that has passed, Prince HOHENLOHE has received replies from the various Federal Governments, some adverse, some non-committal, and of those distinctly favorable not sufficient to warrant him in going further. His last declaration to the Imperial Diet practically gave up the entire scheme. He announced that nothing could be done in the way of securing international bimetallism unless Great Britain would consent to reopen its Indian mints for the unrestricted coinage of silver, and added: "As a result of a preliminary exchange of views which has been carried on with the English Government, in accordance with my instructions, I have been driven to the conclusion that, so far as can be seen, there is no probability that these mints will be reopened. Consequently, it is not to be expected that a monetary conference would at the present time bring the questions at issue nearer to a practical solution, and therefore it does not appear to be feasible to take the initiative in summoning conference."

The London Economist points out that on a previous occasion the English Government had already consented to reopen the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver if an agreement could be reached between all the great monetary powers on the general subject of bimetallism. This proposition was not at the time accepted, and the present British Government is not prepared to renew it. But as The Economist very justly contends, it is in effect a subordinate and unimportant condition. The controlling fact is that the Federal Governments of Germany, who determine the action of the empire, are not ready and show no signs that they ever will be ready, for definite action in this direction. The lesson of all this, for sensible Americans, is that we should go ahead and settle our own financial problem upon a basis that will be satisfactory to ourselves and secure our own interests. That basis unquestionably is the absolute equality of all forms of Government currency with the currency of the world. When we shall have accomplished this we can very well afford to wait for such action as the other great financial powers may be prepared to take in the direction of international bimetallism. It is not necessary for us to decide whether such a scheme can be put into practical operation or not. What is necessary, and imperatively necessary, is that we should put our own currency in such shape that it will not interfere with the orderly and proper course of our own affairs.

RUSSIA AND ABYSSINIA.

The European relations of the defeat of BARATIERI are very offensively recognized by the action of the Czar in bestowing a decoration upon an Abyssinian chief for no other reason than that he has whipped the Italians. This is a performance of exactly the same kind as the German Emperor's telegram of congratulation to the President of a Republic which had, in effect, bound itself by treaty to have no foreign relations except through the intermediation of its "suzerain." In each case the object of the display is to be offensive to England, because if the Italians had gone into the "expansion" business on their own account, like the French, nobody can imagine that the Czar would have taken the trouble to decorate King MENELEK for repulsing them. Italy has no interests opposed to those of Russia that would, in that case, be important enough to make it worth while for Russia to intervene with action that either means nothing whatever or amounts to an international insult.

It is no doubt true that Italy appears in Abyssinia in the character of a cat's-paw to the British monkey, pulling the British chestnuts out of the fire, and drawing the fire, if we may so mix the metaphors, of the Mahdists upon Italy rather than upon its proper object, the power that holds Egypt and chronically menaces the Soudan. It is not at all upon Italy's separate account, but as the agent and upholder of British interests that Italy is thus insulted.

As a demonstration that the "entente" between France and Russia is unimpaired this performance has its serious political significance. The "personal equation" remains in each case to be accounted for. A headstrong Czar can do anything that he chooses to do in the way of committing the Russian Empire, and he has chosen so to commit it as to insure the adherence of Italy to the Triple Alliance, whatever motives of sentiment or interest might tend to draw Italy away from it. The Russian honors to MENELEK quite assure the continued hostility of Italy to Russia, and to Russia as the ally of France. They will confirm the general Italian belief that the French Republic was engaged in subsidizing the Abyssinians, and it will make it impossible for any Italian statesman to propose a withdrawal from the Triple Alliance.

The insult to Italy is in this case a menace to England. It is very curious that whereas England is menaced by the Czar in the interest of the Franco-Russian "entente," which is the counterweight in Europe to the Triple Alliance, she should also just before have been menaced by the Kaiser in the dispatch to President KRUEGER, on behalf of the Triple Alliance. The Kaiser is not theoretically a Czar, but perhaps he hopes to be, and it is undeniable that he has more power than consists with a really Constitutional Government. It may be suspected that in each of the cases the personal desire of a not overwise young man has been suffered to affect the policy of a great nation. However much he may dislike the English, he cannot deny that the British fleet is a factor in European warfare of the very first importance, which it is highly desirable to have rather on one's own side than on the other side. Wherefore the telegram to President KRUEGER by the head of the "Dreibund" and the decoration of MENELEK by the head of the anti-Dreibund seem to be personal freaks, rather than deliberate actions of State. They may be magnificent, but certainly they are not politics.

THE LIBERAL ART LEAGUE.

A band of ambitious men and women have come together and organized themseves into a society called the Liberal Art League, the principal object being the effort to place before the public pictures in a manner free from the personal prejudices of a jury, and to offer an opportunity for sales at a modest commission.

To this end they have secured the fine and well-lit gallery of the Grand Central Palace, on Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, where are now hung over 200 pictures in oil and water color, with a few pieces of sculpture, not to mention some line engravings. It would be a pleasure to record this initial attempt of the newly formed league as a success, but a strict adherence to the truth compels the statement that it is far from justifying its right to claim serious attention.

Unhappily, the few fairly good things shown do not by any means compensate for the mass of wretched, amateurish failures that are, when not aggravatingly bad, simply pitiful. Nor, in the face of all known laws of intelligence, could such a result have possibly been otherwise. There must, for any successful exhibition, be some sort of standard, some line drawn, if a respectable showing is to be made. Fancy reading a magazine where any ambitious author who chose could have his work printed! Think of wading through the mass of fearful material one would be sure to find in such a publication! Yet this is practically what the public is asked to do here, the difference being that it is impossible to escape the silly, trivial things on the walls, where they hang as awful proofs of the author's incapacity.

The juries at the Academy and at the Society of American Artists are doubtless unjust at times, though it is fair to presume that they endeavor to be as honest as they know how. But has any better method been discovered by which to settle a standard of art? Would it be wise to put the judgment of an architectural work in the hands of the public at large and leave the craftsmen out of the question? Who better fitted to pass on the efforts of an artist than a fellow-painter of established reputation? And, after all, judging from the silly things that have crept in, the present organization must of necessity another time limit the contributions to some standard, no matter how low. And who shall decide where the line shall be drawn, and the point between the fearfully bad and the just plain bad? And would not such a committee, after all, constitute in itself a jury of some sort?

The present collection is pretty much like other exhibitions of a similar nature, the bad predominating to such an extent as to wholly absorb the better contributions. And the good things are by no means overpowering. Some have been seen before; others are only just across the borderland that skirts the country of the commonplace, while many might well be absent altogether. Of those that are quite outside the pale of criticism, there are some gems in a comic way that are really worth a visit. That some of these misguided folks could have imagined art was their vocation is entirely beyond belief, and remains a fearful commentary on the gorgeous egotism of poor human nature. How these unfortunates could be so blind passes all understanding, while the fact that their friends have not warned them speaks volumes for the charitable side of mankind.

And so any discrimination would be invidious. Those who have serious things shine by comparison with the absurd efforts of their less fortunate brothers and sisters. It is not necessary to specify the canvases, and the public will not take long to discover them. The others had best be left to the oblivion from which they have temporarily emerged, for it is exceedingly doubtful if they will soon again face the glare of publicity. And their authors will continue to struggle on, consuming paint and wasting time in the field of art, when they would be better employed with some occupation for which nature has intended them, outside of pigment and canvas. It may be stated, parenthetically, that the exhibition will continue until April 21.

This Year's Grand Circus Posters.

From The Washington Star.

"The circus printing for the coming circus season," remarked a clerk of the Congressional Library, "will be specially fine. The corporation which owns the two big shows has spent a great deal of money in getting out its show bills for fences and windows. Like all the other show and theatrical people, it copyrights all the printing, and as it comes in day after day now for copyright, we have a chance to see it in advance of its posting. Most of this printing for the entire season has already been done, and is being prepared for shipping to the sections where it is to be posted. There has been such an advance made in show printing that the most elaborate displays do not cost over one-half what the same character of work did a few years ago. The competition in the printing business in this work is enormous. Buffalo still has the most of it, notwithstanding all the efforts of other cities to capture it."

THE NEW FISH COMMISSIONER.

President Cleveland Ends the Suspense by Appointing Commander Brice to the Vacant Office.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The President to-day put an end to a long drawn out contest, and at the same time caused much surprise in Government circles, by appointing John J. Brice of California to be Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. Since the death, several months ago, of Fish Commissioner McDonald, there has been a spirited race for this desirable office by several men who were more or less highly recommended.

Mr. Brice is a retired naval officer, and his name had not been mentioned publicly in connection with the place. The President's choice was thought by many to be between Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, the Superintendent of the New-York Aquarium, and Major T. B. Ferguson, the Minister to Sweden and Norway, who was once Assistant Fish Commissioner.

Capt. Brice is a cousin of Senator Brice of Ohio. He was appointed to the Navy from Ohio in September, 1859, as an acting midshipman, and he became a Commander in May, 1892. On account of physical disabilities he was retired Feb. 11, 1895. His disability was chronic rheumatism, which prevented his service at sea. He is now a resident of Craig Head, Cal. Senator White of California, whose influence was exerted in favor of Capt. Brice, speaks highly of the attainments of the officer, and says he has no doubt that he will make a very efficient Commissioner.

Capt. Brice is said to have given much attention to the subject of fish and fisheries, and is regarded in California as a good executive officer. The law requires that the Fish Commissioner shall be "a person of proved scientific and practical acquaintance with the fishes of the coasts." The friends of some of the disappointed candidates believe that an effort will be made to prevent the confirmation of Mr. Brice by the Senate on the ground that he does not meet the legal requirements. In such event the burden of proof will be on his opponents, and, as the California Senators are on his side, the chances are that he will have no particular trouble in assuming the duties of the position. The salary attached to the office is $5,000 a year.

"BOHEMIA" GOING TO CALIFORNIA.

The Empire Theatre Company to Make a Tour Next Summer.

Charles Frohman signed a contract yesterday with Al Hayman and company of the Baldwin Theatre, San Francisco, under which the Empire Theatre company will go to San Francisco the coming Summer and play "Bohemia" there and at other points on the Pacific coast for a term of twelve weeks. The tour will begin in July, and on the return trip the company will stop at St. Louis and open the new Century Theatre, which is now in process of construction there, and is to be under the management of Messrs. Frohman and Hayman.

This arrangement will change the entire plans of members of the Empire Company, who had expected to have a long vacation this Summer, something they have not enjoyed for a long time. The original intention was to give them from the time of closing their season at the home theatre until September, when they were to begin their tour. The popular success of "Bohemia" has changed all this, however, and the company will now have to work, as it has done in the past, nearly all the Summer. Nothing but "Bohemia" will be played on the tour, and this play will be used to dedicate the Century Theatre in St. Louis.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATION.

Parades To-day in New-York and Brooklyn—Factions Reunited.

The chief event of the St. Patrick's Day celebration to-day will be the parade of Irish societies. Dominick J. Connaughton will act as Marshal, and will be assisted by Martin J. Burke and William Leddy. The following is the line of march:

Form on Fifth Avenue, north of Forty-second Street; Fifth Avenue, to Fifty-seventh Street, to Broadway, where a reviewing stand will be erected and the Board of Aldermen, city officials, and prominent citizens will review the parade; to Western Boulevard, to One Hundred and Sixth Street, to Columbus Avenue, to Lion Park.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians will celebrate at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue.

In the evening the First Regiment of Irish Volunteers will have a flag presentation and ball at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-second Street.

The faction fight existing between the two branches of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Brooklyn for twelve years has been adjusted, and they have been reunited and will parade together to-day. Christopher Cusick will be Grand Marshal, and over eight thousand men are expected to be in line.

Mayor Wurster and the members of the Common Council will review the procession from the steps of the City Hall.

NEW SECRETARY OF BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Harry G. Weaver Has Succeeded George F. Britton, Who Resigned.

The Commissioners of Charities yesterday afternoon appointed Harry G. Weaver of 203 West Ninety-fifth Street Secretary of the Board of Charities to succeed George F. Britton, whose resignation was received a few hours before.

Mr. Britton has been in failing health for the past two years. During the past three months he has been confined to bed at his home, 32 West Twenty-sixth Street.

The new Secretary was appointed by Gen. O'Beirne. He is thirty-two years old, and a Republican. He is a member of the Riverside and St. Nicholas Republican clubs. During the administration of John B. Weber as Commissioner of Emigration Mr. Weaver was his private secretary. Gen. O'Beirne was Deputy Commissioner at the time. In order to become Secretary of the Charities Board Mr. Weaver resigned the position of Secretary of the Assembly Committee on Cities. He assumed the duties of his place immediately upon appointment. Mr. Britton, whom he succeeds, was Secretary of the board for a long term of years.

MEETING OF THE REGENTS TO-MORROW.

Some Important Action to be Taken by the State Board.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 16.—At a meeting of the State Board of Regents, to be held on Wednesday, action will be taken on the new charter for the New-York College of Dentistry. Under its old charter part of its Faculty composed the Board of Directors. This is forbidden by the revised legislation. The charter will be drawn to comply with the change which the revised legislation necessitates. Another important question to come up for consideration is an application of the brothers of the Christian Schools to have their institutions throughout the country participate in Regents' examinations. This can be done by making these schools auxiliaries of the New-York State schools.

The Regents already furnish examination papers to institutions, not only outside of this State, but in Turkey, China, Brazil, Syria, and other foreign countries. Charters will be granted to about thirty schools and academies and ten libraries.

BAPTIST MINISTERS AND POLITICS.

Prof. Fox Discusses Their Right Field for Usefulness.

Prof. Norman Fox, at the meeting of the Baptist Ministers yesterday, at 182 Fifth Avenue, discussed "The Minister's Relation to Politics." He summarized his ideas in this sentence:

"It is then the duty of the minister who has the confidence of his congregation, not to tell them how to vote, but to tell them the truth about the issues for which they are about to vote, and then to leave it to them to do their duty. On these lines no one can do more to purify politics than the minister."

The Rev. R. S. MacArthur presided over the meeting. He was elected Moderator yesterday. At the semi-annual election last week the Rev. John Humpstone had been elected, but he pleaded pressure of parochial duties as his excuse for declining the office.

BRITAIN ASSISTS ITALY

SINCERITY OF THE GOVERNMENT'S EXPLANATION SUSPECTED.

Labouchere's Motion to Adjourn Defeated—He and Irish Members Express Sympathy with the Victors at Adowa—Sir Charles Dilke Says It Is Intended to Take Darfur—Harcourt Thinks the Step Is Most Perilous.

LONDON, March 16.—George Nathaniel Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office and the representative of that department of the British Government in the House of Commons, made a statement in the House to-day which sets at rest all doubts, if any there were, as to the attitude of Great Britain toward the Dreibund, the Government coming out squarely in favor of and in sympathy with Italy in the latter's campaign in Abyssinia, and justifying the course adopted by Lord Salisbury in sending an expedition against Dongola.

Mr. Curzon said that for some time past the Government had heard rumors that a large and formidable advance of the Dervish forces was contemplated which threatened three widely separate objective points —Murch Wells, Tokar, and Kassala. News had reached Cairo, he said, that large bodies of reinforcing Dervishes were being pushed forward to Dongola. This information, he continued, had come into possession of the Government at the end of February. All of the information which had been received by the Government portended an advance of the Dervishes of serious proportions and equally serious results. The immediate objective point of the Dervishes, he said, was perhaps Kassala, but there was an ultimate danger the result of which could not fail to react upon Egypt.

The information which had reached the Government had caused considerable anxiety, he said, the more so as the Italian forces in Abyssinia were known to be in difficulties. Then came the disaster to the Italian Army at Adowa, which had been heard of throughout the United Kingdom with much sympathy and regret. [Cries from the Irish benches of "No!" "No!" and a remark from T. M. Healy, "It served them right."]

Mr. Curzon, resuming his remarks after the interruption, said: "Yes; sympathy which was not broken by a few dissentient voices. [Cheers.] The Italians are not only engaged in battle with the Abyssinians, but Kassala itself is threatened by a force of dervishes, estimated to be 300,000 strong. Obviously, there are at present influences at work and forces unchained in Central Africa which, if flushed with victory, mean serious danger not only to Egypt, and British occupation thereof, but to the peace of Europe and the cause of civilization.

"The Government has been in constant communication with the Government of Egypt, and the opinion of the military authorities both here and in Cairo is that an advance up the Nile is necessary. Consequently, an advance of British troops has been ordered to a town one-third of the distance between Wady-Halfa and Dongola, and it may ultimately be made to Dongola."

Mr. Curzon said he had seen that the press affirmed that the expedition was primarily destined for Dongola. It was not usual, he said, to publish a plan of campaign, and it might not be wise in this case. The future actions of the Government, he said, would be regulated by considerations not merely of military importance, but of political and financial moment as well. The Government was convinced that the steps which it had decided upon would act as a diversion for the relief of Kassala, and also save Egypt from a menace which, if left alone, would grow to formidable dimensions.

Mr. Labouchère moved to adjourn in order to consider the serious situation which had been revealed by the statement in regard to Egypt and the Soudan made by Mr. Curzon. Mr. Labouchère contended that the expedition into the Soudan was worse than needless. It hindered the fulfillment of the pledges of Great Britain to evacuate Egypt, and he doubted whether it would relieve the Italians. He was a warm friend of Italy, he said, but not of Italy in Africa. His sympathies were rather with the men to whom that country belonged.

Sir Charles Dilke said he did not believe that the real object of the expedition was the safety of Egypt, nor a diversion in favor of the Italians, which was impossible. Dongola, he said, was on the way to Khartoum and Darfur. He suspected that the Government intended to strike both places and establish a position at Darfur as the centre of the great African kingdom which they hoped to establish in the near future.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, the Liberal leader in the House, followed Sir Charles Dilke. He said that if this was the first step of a forward policy in Egypt, it was of a most perilous character, and deserved strenuous opposition. There was a great party in England which learned nothing from experience, and which was always eager for the extension of the empire, which was already large enough to please the most inordinate ambition.

He would not in the meantime assume that there was any intention on the part of the Government to give the movement up the Nile a significance beyond Mr. Curzon's statement. He asked the House to note that the Government repudiated any intention to occupy the Soudan. The House was bound to assume that this was a small movement for military purposes to meet a temporary occasion. He hoped there would be an early opportunity to discuss the matter in its larger bearings when the whole policy of the occupation of Egypt was considered. [Cries of "Hear!" "Hear!" "Hear!"]

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Government leader in the House, said that all the Government could state at present was that the advance must be made. It would be premature to discuss the further movements intended. Mr. Labouchère, he added, seemed to rejoice at the defeat of Italy.

Mr. Labouchère—Hear! hear!

That, Mr. Balfour continued, was certainly not the view of a single man on the Government side of the House, [Cheers,] nor was it the view of a majority on the opposite side, [Cries of "Hear! hear!"] nor of the English people. [Cheers.] Even the nations of Europe whose policy is most divergent from that of Italy expressed sympathy for the Italians in their reverses. Mr. Labouchère also rejoiced because of the resurgence of Mahdism. Had the world ever seen a more cruel or worse rule? He could not conceive a change more for the benefit of the Soudan than that that country should be transferred to a Government acting under English influence.

Nothing certainly would more conduce to the welfare and prosperity of the Soudanese than replacing brutal anarchy by regular laws. The Government had no reason to believe that any great power would object to the expedition. Certainly those powers favorable to Italy would not object, and any other power that was desirous that Egypt should remain prosperous and secure would not regret the step the Government had taken.

The Government did not dream of extending the conquest to Darfur. That was a nightmare, a creation of Sir Charles Dilke's imagination. The rumor of a British advance would spread with lightning-like rapidity in the Mahdist regions. There could be no better diversion in favor of the Italians, even if the expedition went no further than Akasheh, one-third of the way to Dongola.

John Redmond, member for Waterford City and one of the Parnellite leaders, said that if the expedition met with a misfortune similar to that which had befallen the Italians, the news would be received with satisfaction by the greater number of the Irish members of the House.

Mr. Curzon said that after the Soudan expedition reached Akasheh it would possibly advance to Dongola.

Akasheh, the town referred to by Mr. Curzon and Mr. Balfour, is the point south of Wady Halfay which it is the present intention of the Government to make the terminus of a railway from Wady Halfay. Part of a line is still in existence, but it has not been used since the evacuation of Dongola in 1885. Engineers report that the rapid completion of the line could be easily effected.

Mr. Labouchère's motion to adjourn was rejected by a vote of 268 to 126.

CZAR DOES HONOR TO MENELEK.

Expectation that Russia Will Intervene to Limit Erythrea.

VIENNA, March 16.—A dispatch to the Neue Freie Presse from St. Petersburg says that the Czar has conferred upon King Menelek of Abyssinia the Grand Cordon of St. George, the highest military decoration in the gift of the Russian Emperor, and that Baron de Meyendorff, Councilor of the Russian Embassy at Rome, has been intrusted to transmit the decoration to Abyssinia.

It is expected in St. Petersburg, the dispatch says, that King Menelek will ask Russia to intervene between Abyssinia and Italy for the conclusion of peace on the basis of the independence of Abyssinia and the restoration of the old frontiers of Erythrea.

Egyptians Favor the Expedition.

CAIRO, March 16.—Public feeling here is generally favorable to the Soudan expedition. This is especially the case among the commercial community, who foresee a revival of trade with the south. The Khedive is taking the liveliest interest in the expedition. He has ordered all the officers who will take part in it to call at the palace to be bidden farewell before they go to the front.

Credits for War in Abyssinia.

ROME, March 16.—It is understood that the Government will to-morrow ask Parliament for a credit of upward of 120,000,000f. to meet the expenses of the Abyssinian campaign. This sum will include the expenditures of the Crispi Government and cover the projected expenses up to the end of 1896.

Mahdists Marching on Kassala.

ROME, March 16.—A dispatch from Massowah, under yesterday's date, confirms the reports that the Mahdist army is marching against Kassala. The Italians are determined to hold Kassala, and with this object have forwarded strong reinforcements, which are expected to reach Kassala to-day.

England's Projects About Egypt.

PARIS, March 16.—Le Figaro says that the British expedition into the Soudan is undertaken in order to enable England to say that her work of civilization in Egypt was the first phase of her final development and annexation of that country.

Wolseley at a Hurried Council.

LONDON, March 16.—A hastily summoned Cabinet council was held to-day at which Gen. Lord Wolseley, Commander in Chief of the army, was present. The council sat two hours.

PETERS DEFIES THE ALLEGATOR.

The Explorer Demands a Public Trial to Clear Him from Charges.

BERLIN, March 16.—Dr. Carl Peters, the African explorer, issued a statement last evening denying absolutely the charges of brutality and murder which were made against him by Herr Bebel and others in the course of the debate on the colonial estimates in the Reichstag last week.

Dr. Peters adds that he has requested Prince Hohenlohe to accord him a trial before the public courts in order to enable him to clear his character.

LONDON, March 16.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News telegraphs that Dr. Peters has resigned the Presidency of the Berlin Colonial Society.

German Steerage Rate Advanced.

HAMBURG, March 16.—The German transatlantic steamship companies have agreed to increase their rate for steerage passage 10 per cent., the advance going into effect on March 18.

International Exhibition of Paris.

PARIS, March 16.—The Chamber of Deputies has approved the Government's scheme for an international exhibition in 1900.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—An idea of the devastation wrought by the war in Cuba may be gathered from the following list of towns destroyed in four western provinces: Benjucal, Jaruco, Wajay, Melena del Sur, Balnoa, Lecatalina, Sannicholas, Nueva Paz, in Havana Province; Cabanas, Cayajabos, Pulacios, Paso Real, San Diego de Los Banos, Vinales, San Juan Martinez, Montezuelo, Los Arroyes, Cuane, Bania Honda, San Diego, Nunez, Quiebra, Hacha, in Pinar del Rio; Macagua, San Joeé, Los Ramos, Roque Torriente, in Matanzas, and Amaro, Salamanca, Mata, Flora, Maltiempo, San Juan Los Yeras, and Ranchuelo, in Santa Clara.

—Capt. John G. Bourke of the United States Army asked for permission "to go beyond sea," which was granted under the impression that he was going to Europe, but he went to Havana instead, and his visit is causing false rumors among Cubans that he is to report the state of affairs in the colony, as he sees it, to Mr. Cleveland.

—Mr. Curzon said in the House of Commons that there were many forced conversions to Islamism in Asia Minor, and that the British Consuls were instructed to report the instances of their occurrence. Several representations have been made to the Porte by Britain on this subject.

—Mr. Balfour replied to a question in the House of Commons that it was not opportune at present to discuss the advisability of Britain's taking measures to secure protection from treatment as contraband of war of provisions destined to places not invested or blockaded.

—Rosario Bourdon, ex-Secretary and Treasurer of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, has been arrested in Paris in the instance of the company on the charge of embezzling $3,000. His extradition is assured,

—The British steamer Egglestone Abbey, from Cardiff for Montevideo, is ashore at Cape San Thome, State of Rio de Janeiro.

BALL AND RECEPTION OF "BIG SIX."

March Led by a Little Girl Who Unfurled Cuba's Flag.

More than 1,000 persons braved the bad weather last night to attend the forty-sixth annual ball and reception of Typographical Union No. 6, at the Lexington Opera House, Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue.

Delegations were present from Washington, Boston, and Philadelphia. President William B. Prescott of the International Typographical Union graced the occasion with his presence, and prominent persons on the floor were Congressmen William Sulzer, Amos J. Cummings, and Harry C. Miner, and Senator Jacob A. Cantor.

A pretty incident occurred when the second march began. As the first column approached one of the side entrances a little girl, artistically attired in a costume of red, white, and blue, ran out and unfurled a silk Cuban flag and then led the march. The surprise was so complete that for a time the ballroom was in a furore. Flowers and handkerchiefs were showered down from the galleries, and the cheering would have gladdened the hearts of Cuban patriots had they been there to hear it.

Following are the present officers of "Big Six": President—Samuel B. Donnelly; Vice President—Wilbur F. Speer; Secretary-Treasurer—William Ferguson; Sergeant at Arms—Thomas J. Robinson; Reading Clerk—Joseph T. Carney; Trustees—George Chambers, John Taylor, and Charles Healy; Auditors—William J. Brennan, H. L. Williams, and Joseph Durant.

The hall was beautifully decorated with flowers, palms, and flags. Prof. R. A. Mullen's orchestra furnished the music. The following gentlemen constituted the Committee of Arrangements: Harry Fichtel, Chairman; Frank J. Conway, Ernest S. Smith, William A. Lenehan, John C. Hepburn, James G. Kanely, Joseph Boland, Thomas J. Lyons, and G. H. Hamilton.

Letters of regret were received from Gov. Morton, Senator David B. Hill, and Mayor Strong. The proceeds of the entertainment will be used to endow beds in either Roosevelt or St. Vincent's Hospital, this city, or in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn.

Trained Nurses Receive Diplomas.

The Training School for Nurses attached to the New-York Hospital gave a reception last night at 8 West Sixteenth Street. William Warner Hopper of the Board of Governors presented diplomas to the following graduates: Miss Jessie C. States, Margaret M. Ryerson, Miss Delia L. Diehl, Miss Jennie D. Emery, Miss Amy Holmes, Miss Annie M. Whitelaw, Miss Sarah M. Coleman, Miss F. D. Pope, Miss Elin Lindren, Miss Charlotte P. Birtsall, and Miss Rose Shoebridge.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

—11:30 A. M.—330 East Thirty-eighth Street; Manhattan Brass Co.; damage, $3.

—11:45 A. M.—666 Water Street; Charles Reilly; no damage.

—2 P. M.—93 Rivington Street; Maurice Dreyfus; damage trifling.

—2:15 P. M.—46 Barclay Street; Whitall, Tatum & Co.; damage, $25.

—3 P. M.—154 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; John Justin; dwelling; $15 damage.

—3:15 P. M.—107 West Fortieth Street; flat of W. H. Malcom; damage slight.

—5:50 P. M.—49 Henry Street; Harris Gross; damage trifling.

—6:15 P. M.—163 Greene Street; Joseph Rosenthal; damage, $5,000.

8:10 P. M.—37 Cortlandt Street; Davis Brothers; damage, slight.

—10:50 P. M.—752 Eighth Avenue; Cast Right; damage, $2,000.

SPAIN'S HEAVY CUBAN EXPENSES.

In Trying to Suppress the Revolution She Has Lost $50,000,000 and 3,877 Men Within a Year.

Arturo Baldasano, Consul General of Spain at this port, has received a copy of La Epoca of Madrid, giving a summary of the soldiers sent to Cuba in the first year of the rebellion, the expenses, and the mortality.

The article in La Epoca states that when the rebellion began in February, 1895, Spain had 15,000 men in Cuba. Since then nine expeditions have been sent from Spain to Cuba. They consisted of the following officers and men: Generals, 33; Colonels, 520; Majors, Captains, and other officers, 4,623; Sergeants, 3,257; Corporals and soldiers, 109,362; grand total, 117,795.

The mortality for all ranks from March 1, 1895, to Jan. 31, 1896, was as follows: Generals, 3; Colonels, 4; Lieutenant Colonels, 3; Majors, 17; Captains, 51; First Lieutenants, 101; Second Lieutenants, 54; Chaplains, 9; Sergeants, 80; Corporals, 161; soldiers, 3,394; total, 3,877. Causes of death: Killed in action, 286; died from wounds, 119; died from yellow fever, 3,190; died of ordinary diseases, 282; total, 3,877.

The cost of the war in round figures is given as follows: Feb. 24, 1895, to Feb. 24, 1896: Army in Cuba, $40,000,000; navy and war supplies, &c., $10,000,000; total, $50,000,000.

For four months past 100,000 men have been in Cuba. After March 31, 1896, La Epoca says, 130,000 men will be in the island. The increase in the army will mean an increase in expenditures.

The estimate for the current year is $75,000,000. The cost of the war for this year and next, $150,000,000, with $50,000,000 already disbursed, means a total of $200,000,000.

La Epoca states that Gen. Weyler believes that the war will last two years more; that that time will be necessary for the absolute suppression of the rebellion.

The available funds, La Epoca says, are: Bank of Spain, $30,000,000; Paris, $10,000,000; Cuban bonds, $20,000,000; Cuban securities and concessions, $25,000,000; reserve fund, $15,000,000; total, $100,000,000.

Fifty million dollars having been expended, $50,000,000 remain. While Cuba is on a war footing, her finances are on a gold basis.

The Cuban Custom House, for ten years previous to the present trouble, yielded $20,000,000 a year. The past year its receipts were between $11,000,000 and $12,000,000. In case of necessity, say a three years' campaign, the Spanish and Cuban credits may be relied on to furnish the sinews of war.

Up to date, says La Epoca, Spain has not made any new loan on the Cuban account. While authorized to borrow $75,000,000, she has not availed herself of it.

CUBA AND THE SENATE.

Growing Opposition to the Resolutions That Came from the House.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Cuban resolutions still hang fire in the Senate, and there is a growing belief that they will come to grief. Several Senators said this afternoon to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the number of opponents of the resolutions was growing constantly, and that if a vote could be prevented this week there was a strong likelihood that the conference report would be rejected. While the report is pending, the men who are not jingos are doing some effective work. The opinion was expressed a few days ago that the opposition to the report would amount to at least fifteen votes. Senator Hill and Senator Vilas believe that this number will be exceeded greatly when the test shall come.

A most hopeful sign to the opponents of the resolutions is the fact that Mr. Morgan has started upon another speech in favor of the conference report and in a very bad temper at that. He talked several hours to-day, beginning by provoking a controversy with Mr. Hale, and when finally the Senate showed a disposition to adjourn he sat down with the remark that he would not relinquish the floor. It was apparent to his hearers that he hardly was started on his "remarks." There will be general surprise if he shall finish to-morrow.

He devoted an hour to-day to reading a copy of the statement furnished the Secretary of State by the Spanish Minister relative to the conflict in Cuba, which was the cause of some sharp words in the Senate Chamber last week. This statement really throws no light on the situation. Much surprise was expressed when its contents were revealed. The fact that it was laid before the Committee on Foreign Relations a week or more ago, and that the committee failed to inform the Senate of its existence until Mr. Sherman "unwarily," as Mr. Hale expressed it, referred to it in his speech last Thursday, was the cause of the excitement in relation to it. Evidence that the Committee on Foreign Relations is worried over the fate of the conference report is seen in the reading of this statement to-day almost on the heels of the announcement that it could not be produced except in executive session.

Mr. Morgan went out of his way to criticise the Secretary of State for not supplying the copy without first asking the permission of the Spanish Minister, and declared he saw nothing in the document which would warraant the furor raised over it. He did not explain, however, why it had been decided at this late hour to spread it on the record. The searching questions put to him to-day by Mr. Hale exasperated him so that visitors in the galleries had an opportunity to learn that the Alabama Senator can be very rude to an antagonist. His assertions invited frequent interruptions, but his retorts were evasive, and finally, with an exceptionally nasty outburst, he flatly refused to be interrupted further by the Maine Senator. Mr. Hale lost nothing in the exchange of remarks.

Mr. Sherman, while much annoyed at the turn affairs have taken, can do little more than be discontented. Under the elastic rules of the Senate, debate may not be shut off, and several Senators who oppose the conference report have given notice of their intention to address the Senate. Mr. Elkins gave Mr. Sherman an additional pang this morning by introducing a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Relations, before the vote should be taken on the Cuban resolutions, to make a report to the Senate of all material facts on the subject, stating specifically whether a state of war existed in Cuba, how long it had been in existence, how many men were engaged on the respective sides, whether the insurgents had adopted a Constitution and organized a Government, at what place the seat of Government was located, what places and ports were occupied by the insurgents, and to what extent the adoption of the resolutions would affect our relations with Spain. Mr. Sherman asked that the resolution go over under the rules until to-morrow, and Mr. Elkins assented.

DEVASTATION BY INSURGENTS.

Stores Sacked and Burned in Guara and Batabano Laid in Ashes.

HAVANA, March 16.—The Espana Battalion met 1,000 insurgents under Lacret or Zayas at Xenes, near El Palms, east of Havana, and an engagement took place that lasted two hours. It is reported that the rebels left seven dead on the field and carried other dead and wounded off with them. The troops lost three wounded.

Insurgents have entered the town of Guara, Province of Havana, and sacked and burned a number of stores. Their presence caused a panic.

There were no losses in the rebel attack on the town of Batabano Saturday. The insurgents burned Police Headquarters, the Town Hall, a church, a number of stores, two coffee houses, five residences, and fifty-three frame buildings. They practically reduced the town to ashes. A gunboat in the harbor shelled the rebels during the attack.

A rebel band has burned the buildings on Labrinto estate and a residence on La Vega estate, near Colon.

Antonio Maceo Breaks the Line.

HAVANA, March 16.—Antonio Maceo, the insurgent leader, with his forces, has crossed the Province of Havana and entered the Province of Pinar del Rio.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The United States Court of Claims to-day rendered a judgment in favor of Sarah E. E. Perine, administratrix of William Perine of New-York State, for $127,077 for unpaid balance in building the torpedo boat Naubuc.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, March 16.—James H. Stewart, a prominent railroad man, was asphyxiated by gas last night. Mr. Stewart had been connected with the Shore Line Railroad since it was built, and until recently was the receiver.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 16.—The schooner Thomas Thomas of Chincoteague, Va., from Hampton, Va., to Atlantic City, with a crew of four, and a cargo of oysters, stranded last night off this city. The crew was saved.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

MINNIE MADDERN FISKE AS AN INFERIOR AND DULL BECKY SHARP.

"Marie Deloche," from the French of Daudet and Hennique, Performed at the Garden Theatre—Julia Marlowe in Old Comedy at Palmer's, "The Colleen Bawn" Revived, and May Irwin Returns to Town with "The Widow Jones."

The storm had its effect, of course, on the attendance at the theatres last night, yet the audiences were reasonably large in all the houses which put forward new bills. At the Garden Theatre, Minnie Maddern Fiske began a fortnight's engagement, presenting a three-act play called "Marie Deloche," adapted from the French of Alphonse Daudet and Leon Hennique by Harrison Grey Fiske. Marie is a French Becky Sharp, and is purposely identified with Thackeray's heroine in the text of the play. But her experiences are not viewed humorously by the dramatists, who take her and themselves very seriously. The only hearty laughter last night was caused by a property bouquet of orchids, in the making of which the artisan employed by Mrs. Fiske had permitted his keen sense of humor to run away with his wisdom. It was a pity, too, for those orchids were intended to be of serious interest.

Marie Deloche was the daughter of a woman of ill repute and a dissolute diplomat from whom, it was said, she inherited her gift of mendacity. In her childhood she ran about in the studios of Rome. In youth she married a poor, but gifted, artist, from whom she soon eloped with a Cuban sugar planter. Tiring of too much sweetness, she went from Havana to France, and, because of her seeming simplicity and innocence, and her good works, won the affection and esteem of a wealthy and charitable Countess, whose only son she presently married. She lied to conceal her past misdeeds, and, because the habit of lying was so strong upon her, told many needless falsehoods. Her past found her out, and she killed herself.

There are one or two notable passages in the play, which is otherwise conventional and unreal. When the young wife sits by her young husband and he innocently reads to her a letter, preserved among some old papers, written by her former husband and describing her faults and the misery she caused him, the situation is stirring. When the sudden announcement is made to Marie that that former husband, supposed to be dead, is alive and coming to her home, there is another thrill. And when, after she has prepared for the worst, by secreting the inevitable vial of poison somewhere in her garments, the further announcement that this dangerous Jacques Ollivier has probably left Paris never to return, creates another effective theatrical situation.

Mrs. Fiske's expression of the various emotions thus called into play was adroit and original. She preserved her familiar colloquial manner in every scene, and she touched every side of a rôle which, it must be said, seemed singularly barren of good opportunities, with refreshing lightness. Her acting was dominated by comprehension, but through it all could be discerned a yearning for triumph, and, also, it seemed, some measure of doubt as to whether the occasion was fitting.

As a matter of fact, triumph, in the circumstances, was out of the question. In a book such a woman as Marie Deloche might be made "sympathetic." The pathos of her neglected childhood, her life of ill luck, her strong desire to be good and respectable could be impressed by an author upon his readers. In this play, though, pathos does not enter. No tears are shed for Marie's death. In the few scenes in which Marie seems real, she is regarded with curious attention. In most of the play she is obviously unreal. Few other English-speaking actresses could hold an audience through three acts with the exposition of her vagaries and woes.

Mrs. Fiske has extraordinary artistic qualities. Still, her leaning toward plays of this kind is not understandable. She is agile, voluble, dainty, and, in the right place, charming. But neither her personality nor her manner of dressing ever suggests the Parisian—mondaine or demi-mondaine. There are surely many pieces better suited to her in the old repertory.

The actors now associated with her, as if to throw her own natural and easy manner into the more violent contrast, all recite their share of the text in a heavy and unintelligent way.

Marcel Nattier	James Neill
Pierre de Sonnancourt	Frank R. Mills
Paul de Brives	Albert Gran
Jacques Olivier	Lyster Sanford
Gaston	Harry De Vere
Countess Nattier	Ida Waterman
Lucile de Brives	Helen Macbeth
Mere Andre	Mary Maddern
Marie Deloche	Mrs. Fiske

Old Comedy at Palmer's.

Julia Marlowe-Taber gave an agreeable performance of Kate Hardcastle in Goldsmith's comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer," at Palmer's Theatre last night. While lacking the Wallack flavor of the old comedies, memories of which crowd upon one as he sits in the very theatre where some of the actors, at least, who were so much at home in wigs, buckles, and laces, found an abiding place late in life, yet it must be admitted that the piece was properly staged and dressed, and the conventional business well adhered to. Still, the performance was not convincing. Mr. Taber was a somewhat slow and affected Charles Marlow. His humor lacked spontaneity, and he was spiritless. W. F. Owen and Mrs. Sol Smith were creditable as Mr. and Mrs. Hardcastle, but the Tony Lumpkin of Edward Lawrence was sadly out of keeping, being a jerky, uneven, humorless performance. An astonishing dialect was spoken by the Diggory, a weird combination of Irish, Scotch, and Welsh quite incomprehensible.

As Miss Hardcastle Mrs. Taber's acting was pleasing, but not brilliant. The buoyancy and freedom, the swiftness in exchange of wit, the elaborate device of the true old comedy manner was hardly to be expected in her acting. If an actor of these days can take an ancient rôle and revivify it in his own way he deserves credit, and generally receives it. But this Kate Hardcastle is merely a sweet, comely girl, whose intellectual force scarcely seems sufficient for the successful execution of the plot which bewilders young Marlow, or even for its inception. The intrigue of gentle Oliver's play never before seemed so feeble.

Revival of "The Colleen Bawn."

Aubrey Boucicault's test of the enduring quality of his father's plays was applied to the "Colleen Bawn" last evening, at the American Theatre. It would be fortunate could he attach to his support actors such as enabled Dion Boucicault to win instant favor for this product of his skill. If the son's touch is less light than the father's in the treatment of Myles, neither the memory of old playgoers nor lack of appreciation by new ones would remind him of it. He presents the character with grace, dash, and sprightly humor, which need no comparisons to bolster them. Sadie Martinot, the original Elly O'Connor, fills the eye and appeals to the ear quite as acceptably as when the elder Boucicault chose her to stand with him in the picture of Irish life. The part of Danny Mann, as taken by Emmett Corrigan, is drawn with strength, and Amelia Bingham, as Anne Chute, puts life into some of her lines.

What is good in the revival is so handicapped by the spiritless performance of the remainder of the cast as to destroy the illusion which invested the play at its former production. It was enough to make the shade of Dion Boucicault feel as if it had been caught out unprotected in yesterday's weather. If the time can ever come when those who saw this play at its early appearance will think of it as deficient in potency or charm, it will be brought on by such glaring contrasts of animation and the reverse as are now presented.

May Irwin Returns to the Bijou.

May Irwin, whose long engagement at the Bijou Theatre early in this season was prodigiously successful, returned to that playhouse last night, presenting in John McNally's musical farce, called "The Widow Jones." The personal humor of Miss Irwin is not to be resisted, and she is a comic actress of large experience and good skill. Mr. McNally's farce was designed to exhibit her humor and skill advantageously, and it serves its purpose admirably. Miss Irwin is assisted by a large number of capable comedians, singers, and dancers, including Ada Lewis, Joseph Sparks, Jacques Kruger, and Annie Sutherland, to say nothing of Mr. John C. Rice. Miss Irwin was warmly welcomed last night and compelled to make a speech not set down for her by Mr. McNally.

Standard Plays at the Broadway.

Once more it is in order to announce that this week's programme of Mr. Miln and the actors now associated with him at the Broadway Theatre includes "The Fool's Revenge," Tom Taylor's adaptation of "Le Roi s'Amuse," which was presented last night and will also be given to-night and Saturday night; "Hamlet," which is set down for to-morrow and Thursday nights and Saturday afternoon, and "Othello," to be given Friday night. In Mr. Miln's company are John Malone, Henry Jewett, Harry Hawk, and Mary Shaw, all favorably known. It is not always necessary to put theatrical performances to the test of criticism. These representations of standard drama are offered in an earnest spirit, and the actors who take part in them are ambitious and some of them are capable.

This, however, will be the last week of Mr. Miln and Shakespeare at the Broadway. The original six weeks of the engagement has been wisely reduced to two. Next Monday the popular operetta called "Rob Roy" will be presented.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—De Wolf Hopper and his company appeared at the Harlem Opera House last night, presenting his old musical farce "Wang." In this Mr. Hopper does some of his best work, and the audience which gathered to see him last night fully appreciated him. The piece is full of fun, and gives Mr. Hopper ample opportunity to display his abilities as a comedian. He will present it every night this week except Thursday, when he will be seen in "Dr. Syntax."

—GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Daniel McCarthy began a week's engagement at the Grand Opera House last night, presenting "The Cruiskeen Lawn," an Irish play which has often been seen here before, but which holds its popularity well. Mr. McCarthy appeared as Paddy Myles, and sang a number of Irish songs, which were received with great enthusiasm by the audience.

MUSIC HALL NOTES.

—HUBER'S FOURTEENTH STREET MUSEUM.—Prof. William G. Ferris, the hypnotist, began an engagement at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum yesterday, and astonished the patrons of the house with his experiments in hypnotism. He placed one subject to sleep, and says that he will not allow him to awake for twenty-one days, and that then he will be as fresh and healthy as ever. The Hindu fakirs remain for this week, which will be their last, and Prof. Kersale's pig-headed Gazetta's performing birds are also on exhibition in the curio hall. In the theatre a very creditable vaudeville performance is being given at frequent intervals.

—PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—Sandow is playing a most prosperous engagement at Proctor's Pleasure Palace, where his wonderful feats of strength are delighting large audiences daily. He performed several new feats yesterday. Others who contribute to the long vaudeville bill are the Imperial Four, which includes the St. Felix sisters; Rosie Rendel, the transformation dancer, who has become a prime favorite here; the Bengalis, midget comedians; the Mario-Dunham trio, the Olfans, in their many-legged dance; Bonnie Thornton, the Parkins, and their gigantic heads; Elsie Adair, serpentine dancer, and Daisy Mayer and band of pickaninnies.

—OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL.—Oscar Hammerstein's "Marguerite" is as popular as ever at the Olympia, and was given last night before a crowded audience. The living pictures of this spectacle are very attractive, and the dances which follow them are very bright and interesting. In the vaudeville performance, Amann, the imitator, made his first appearance, giving imitations of Gen. Grant, Gen. Lee, Dr. Parkhurst, Bismarck, Gladstone, and other famous men. He was a welcome addition to the leading artists of the house. The Frederick troupe of demon artists and the Caselli sisters, singers and dancers, also appeared and were cordially welcomed.

—TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE.—The usual large audiences witnessed the new bill at Tony Pastor's continuous performance theatre yesterday. All the artists, and there were many of them, were vigorously applauded, and some were obliged to answer to encores. Among the vaudeville artists who are playing here this week are Lydia Yeamans Titus and her husband, who are old favorites in New-York, and who received a hearty welcome back to the city; Harry Le Clair and Eddie Leslie, Lillie Western, Lawrence and Karrington, Dan Damarese Felix, his educated ponies and monkies; Carl Anderson, and Tony Pastor.

—KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Lole Fuller began the last week of her prosperous engagement at Koster & Bial's Music Hall last night, before an audience which filled the house to the doors. Her dances were greeted with the vigorous applause to which she is so accustomed, and she introduced a number of new light effects. The vaudeville show, which was part of the long entertainment, was very pleasing. Miss Fuller will give a special matinee here next Friday afternoon in order to accommodate the many who have failed to secure seats at the regular performances.

—KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—J. W. Kelly is the leading star at Keith's Union Square Theatre this week, as he has been for some time. His popularity is as strong as it was when he first became known here, and his efforts are greeted with loud applause. Among the other artists are Jessie Couthuol, reciter and singer; Clifford and Huth, in "The Chappy's Visit"; the Savennas, the Elliott family of bicyclists, Sadi Alfarabi, the equilibrist, and Arthur E. Miller, who yesterday made his début in vaudeville successfully.

—EDEN MUSEE.—The concert at the Eden Musée last evening was well attended, and an excellent programme was rendered. Afternoon and evening concerts will be given daily during the week. The programmes arranged consist mainly of classical music. The wax artists are at work upon several elaborate groups which will be placed on exhibition in a few days.

THEY DENOUNCE HERR AHLWARDT.

Deserted by Officers of American Anti-Semitic Association—Only After Money, They Declare.

The Amerikanische Antisemitische Association, an organization founded by some personal friends of Rector Hermann Ahlwardt, the German Jew-baiter, has revolted against its leader and disbanded. An official announcement to that effect has just been issued over the signatures of the President, J. Hessel, and the Secretary, J. Schwertfeger, both of Brooklyn. The circular brands Ahlwardt as a leech, and says that the antisemitic apostle is only carrying on his warfare for the money he can make.

The circular is published in German. A translation of the introduction reads as follows:

In consideration of the fact that the agitation started by Herr Ahlwardt is not and never was, and that he views it as a circus in which the enthusiastic adherents figure as "walking gentlemen" to fill the ravenous moneybag of the member of the German Reichstag, the officers have found it incompatible with their dignity to continue any longer with the American Anti-Semitic Association. Herr Ahlwardt has personally resorted to such vile methods as would even be too low for the poorest Hebrew. He has made it a practice in every case where he has met men of means to immediately beg for money contributions.

Although he was paid a good sum for each appearance, and in addition to this a liberal contribution in Brooklyn, which alone netted him $60 a week, he always pretended to be in financial straits.

He would come to us and say that he was forced to pawn his watch, or that his bill at the hotel was unpaid, or that the tailor or shoemaker was pressing him for settlement, and he must have some money. We gave him sums of money until we learned that Ahlwardt had only organized this association to aid him in his effort to make money.

The circular ends with a merciless denunciation of the avaricious methods of Herr Ahlwardt and an emphatic statement that the two signers have abandoned him.

The deserters from the Anti-Semitic Society have been known as his stanchest friends heretofore, and their retirement is accepted as an acknowledgment of the failure of the movement here.

Capt. Hulse and Pilot Allen Free.

NEW DORP, S. I., March 16.—At the opening of the March Term of the Supreme Court, at Richmond, this morning, the District Attorney moved to dismiss the indictments of manslaughter in the second degree that were found against Capt. W. H. Hulse and Pilot Jas. Allen of the Perseus of the Iron Steamboat Line. They were indicted in September for criminal negligence in connection with the collision between the Perseus and the yacht Adelaide, in the Narrows last August, when Robert W. Inman, owner of the Adelaide was drowned. The grounds for the dismissal were that material witnesses could not be reached and a conviction was doubtful.

J. B. Mordini Guilty of Manslaughter.

John B. Mordini was convicted yesterday in the Supreme Court of manslaughter in the first degree, in shooting John Isola at 66 Baxter Street on Aug. 24 last. The jury recommended him to mercy. He will be sentenced on Friday.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' GOOD WORK.

Young Women's Christian Association Has a Celebration—Prominent Persons Present.

The Young Women's Christian Association of New-York celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary by a mass meeting last night in Carnegie Hall. In the boxes were many women in elaborate toilets. The friends of the association were out in full force.

Hamilton W. Mabie presided, and there were more than one hundred prominent friends and members of the organization on the platform. The officers were grouped around the Chairman. They were Mrs. Clarence E. Beebe, the President; Miss M. A. Stinson, First Vice President; Miss M. T. Cockroft, Treasurer; Miss Emma Van Buren, Assistant Treasurer; Miss J. F. Bangs, Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Robert Jaffray, Jr., Recording Secretary.

Among the other women on the platform or in the boxes were Mrs. W. L. Strong, Mrs. David H. Greer, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. Lucy S. Bainbridge, Mrs. W. T. Blodgett, Dr. Elizabeth M. Cushler, Mrs. W. B. Choate, Mrs. J. C. Croly, Miss Grace M. Dodge, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickenson, the Misses Ely, Miss Adele M. Fielde, Mrs. J. Henry Harper, Mrs. W. Tod Helmuth, Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins,

ÆolianRecital

THIS AFTERNOON AT 3 P. M.

No cards of admission necessary.

Æolian recitals every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday during Lent at 3 P. M.

THIS AFTERNOON'S PROGRAMME.

1. Phaeton, "Poeme Symphonique"..Saint-Saens
   Æolian Grand.
2. Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2.....Liszt
   Two Pianos.
3. Theme, Variations, and Finale.....Dethier
   Æolian Pipe Organ.
4. Murillo, Allegro de Concert.....Terschak
   Æolian Grand and Piano.
5. Ballade (from Elaine).....Bemberg
   Vocalion
6. Concerto No. 3, Allegro.....Beethoven
   Æolian Pipe Organ and Pianos.
7. La Tendresse.....Cramer
   Two Pianos.
8. Directorate March.....Sousa
   Æolian Pipe Organ and Pianos.

18 West 23d St., N. Y.

IT WILL BE A BIG COLLEGE MEET.

Harvard's Invitation Races on June 3 Expected to be a Great Success.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 16.—The Harvard Cycling Association is making great preparations for the bicycle meet which it is to hold in this city on June 3. It will be the first meet ever held for which college bicycle riders only are eligible. Harvard has had such a venture in mind for some time, but, owing to the fact that no suitable track was available in this vicinity, has never been able to carry it into effect. But by May 1 there will be in this city one of the best tracks for bicycle riding in New-England.

Manager Brinckerhoff of the Harvard team has engaged that for the meeting of June 3. He chose an auspicious day, for on that day Cambridge will have its fiftieth anniversary as a city. The City Fathers of Cambridge have made vigorous attempts to get hold of the track for that day, but the Harvard club refuses to give up its contract. The celebration will draw a tremendous crowd.

The meet will have several interesting features. Perhaps the most interesting will be a "quad" race between Harvard and Pennsylvania. Yale and Princeton will have a team race of one mile, each college having three riders and one pacemaker. There will be a one-mile scratch event, open to college riders, for the inter-collegiate championship.

The meet will come at a particularly auspicious time. Only a week before will take place the intercollegiate athletic meeting, for which most of the college riders will be entered, there being a set of cycle races in the list of events. As they will train for them, it will be an easy matter to remain in condition for one more week and ride in the big Harvard meet.

The last meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association brought about a change in bicycle riding. It was there decided to hold the bicycle races on a separate day. This means practically that the cycling men will be separated from the other candidates of the track athletic team. The Harvard bicycle riders will not train with the other trackmen at all. Their work will be done on the Cambridge track, and they will have a special trainer and special quarters.

The Harvard team has already begun work in earnest. There are already about twenty riders in the squad. Their work is very light just at present. They are anxiously awaiting good weather, so that they can get on the roads for some long-distance riding.

The Poster Show in Brooklyn.

The Columbia bicycle art poster designs which were submitted in response to the Pope Manufacturing Company's offer of four desirable prizes for the best work in this line will soon be shown in Brooklyn. They have been exhibited in Boston, Hartford, and other cities, and are now in this city, where they were placed on exhibition last Thursday night at the Metropolitan Bicycling Company's rink, Boulevard and Sixtieth Street. The display has already been described in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. It is very interesting to look at, and has attracted thousands. The designs will be exhibited in Brooklyn at the uptown agency for Columbia bicycles, Columbia Hall, 1,241 Fulton Street, beginning Tuesday, the 24th inst. Manager Osgood has made special arrangements for the exhibit, and they will be hung in Academy style. Among the local artists who have contributed to the exhibition are H. W. Rummell, W. G. Reed, G. Leibscher, Miss Grace Latimer Wright, Louis J. Rhead, S. S. Yates, Ferdinand Braune, Louis C. Ruttkay, G. Ranner Cooper, Harmon Simmons, J. Surhoff, F. Brooks, Leonard Irving, A. A. Munro, D. Dickson, J. A. Wheelon, T. L. Douglass, and E. J. Upjohn.

An Interesting Pool Match.

The pool tourney between the Brooklyn Bicycle Club and the Kings County Wheelmen has reached an interesting stage. Only 3 points now separate the teams, and the Kings County cracks are favorites. Only a short time ago the Brooklyn team was leading by 80 points, but during the last week the Bedford Avenue men played so well that the margin was cut down to 3 points. The last games were played on Saturday evening at the Brooklyn's home, in Hanson Place. The scores were as follows:

FIRST GAME.

G. Hobby, (B. B. C.)—7 12 19 29 36 42 51 58. Total—58. Average—5 8-10.
D. H. Sexton, (K. C. W.)—8 18 25 30 38 46 53 66 74. Total—75. Average—7 5-10.

SECOND GAME.

C. O'Hanlon, (K. C. W.)—9 19 31 35 42 50 54 60 63 73. Total—75. Average—7 5-10.
G. Hobby, (B. B. C.)—4 8 10 21 29 36 46 54 64. Total—69. Average—6 9-10.

THIRD GAME.

D. C. Sexton, (K. C. W.)—14 21 33 45 53 58 70. Total—75. Average—9⅜.
Waldo Fuller, (B. B. C.)—1 8 11 14 20 29 32. Total—42. Average—6.

The Manhattans' New Officers.

The Manhattan Bicycle Club held its annual meeting last evening at the Osborne, corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, and chose the following officers, to whom there was no opposition:

President—C. W. Nason.
Vice President—J. R. Post.
Secretary—R. Lincoln McFarland.
Treasurer—Joseph Oatman.
Captain—R. G. Betts.
First Lieutenant—M. A. King.
Second Lieutenant—Adolph Oatman.
Trustees—H. G. R. Ausbuettel, V. F. Felin.
Delegate to Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs—R. G. Betts.
League of American Wheelmen Representative—Joseph Oatman.

Following the election the members were the guests of the new President at a late dinner. The club was never so prosperous as now.

The Libertys' Regular Ticket.

The "regular" ticket to be voted for at the coming election of the Liberty Wheelmen of Brooklyn was posted yesterday. It is expected that an opposition ticket will be announced within a few days. The regular ticket contains the following names: President—D. M. Adee; Vice President—Dr. G. W. Hales; Secretary—D. A. Sammiss; Corresponding Secretary—F. Adee Hulst; Treasurer—H. J. Valentine; Captain—Clemens Weiss; First Lieutenant—H. Palmer; Second Lieutenant—Charles Kendrick; Bugler—Charles Speath; Standard Bearer—H. Waterman; Board of Directors—W. Hough, John Thompson, and H. J. Rippell, for two years, and D. Graham, Sylvester Winkler, and W. Lutz, for one year; Delegate to the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Charles Green.

Belleville Wheelmen's New House.

NEWARK, N. J., March 16.—Contracts have been given out by the Belleville Wheelmen for their clubhouse, to be situated on the southeast corner of Washington Avenue and Academy Street, Belleville. Ground will be broken as soon as the weather shall permit. The building will be Colonial in style, three stories high, with mansard roof and gabled windows. Heating apparatus and storage rooms for wheels will take up the basement, in the rear of which a bowling alley will be added later. The first floor will be divided into pool, card, billiard, and reception rooms. On the second floor will be an assembly hall, meeting rooms, and a cozy parlor. The rooms on the third floor will be used as janitor's quarters. The entire clubhouse will be heated throughout by steam and lighted by electricity.

Flint's Fine Furniture

All is marked in plain figures; you can look about at your leisure.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW OPENS

MANY TROPHIES OF THE FIELD, FOREST, AND STREAM EXHIBITED.

Too Much Weather for Even the Most Confirmed Sportsmen to Visit the Garden—All Now Ready for the Public Inspection—Indians and Their Camp—Latest Notions in Guns and Rods—A Queer-Looking Bicycle Boat.

There was a little too much in the way of weather for even the most confirmed sportsmen to brave to be at the opening of the Sportsmen's Exposition yesterday. It was as well for them, perhaps, that they waited until to-day before going to see the show, for there were exasperating delays on the part of some of the exhibitors, who failed to have their displays ready. All day carpenters and decorators were busy at the booths of the laggards, the result being confusing and annoying. But by late in the evening all were ready for the public.

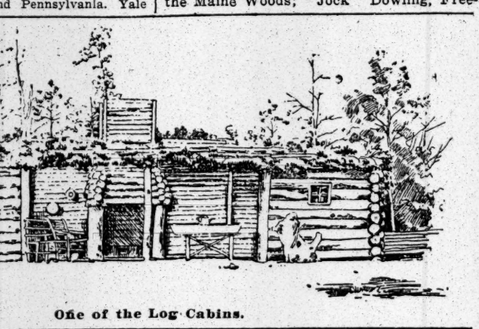
There was ample room to move about in the Garden both afternoon and evening. A few brave ones were there, however, and on these the men in charge of the displays had a chance to exercise and perfect themselves in the stories they will have to tell visitors during the rest of the week. The slim attendance had a bad effect on the batch of guides from Maine, who had come down full of fishing and hunting and trapping yarns to be retailed to "the Yorkers." The Yankee twang which characterizes the speech of all of them was in good order, and reminded one of that political philosopher, Silas Larrabee, who is given to holding forth at intervals in good Yankeeisms to the readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Edward Grant, the champion romancer of the Maine Woods; "Jock" Dowling, Freeman Tibbetts, Grant Fuller, and Granville Gray, are the names of the guides, and, in order to make full measure, Miss Crosby, the guardian angel of the Maine camp, has fetched on Sebat Glossian, a Penobscot Indian, who is known as the "Oldtown Guide," and who is one of the best woodsmen in Maine. Usually such a batch of guides could not be together an hour without spinning a lot of yarns for the delectation of such amateur sportsmen as looked lovingly at them, and occasionally ventured to speak to them yesterday. But the weather seemed to have a depressing effect on these hardy sons of the north woods, and no one could induce them to indulge in anything that approached romancing. They seemed afflicted with stage fright, but a pleasant day and a few more visits to the café is sure to enliven their imaginations and loosen their tongues, and then visitors can get such trout stories as they are greedy for.

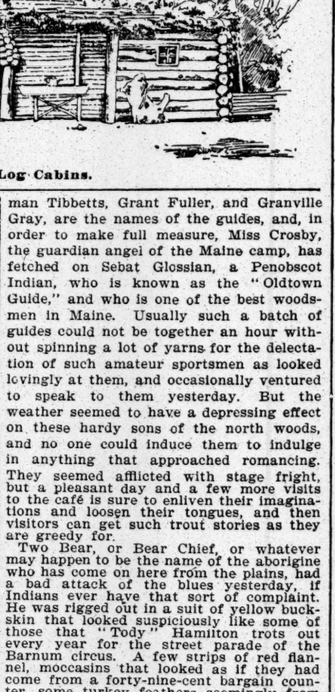
"Two Bear, or Bear Chief, or whatever may happen to be the name of the aborigine who has come on here from the plains, had a bad attack of the blues yesterday, if Indians ever have that sort of complaint. He was rigged out in a suit of yellow buckskin that looked suspiciously like some of those that "Tody" Hamilton trots out every year for the street parade of the Barnum circus. A few strips of red flannel, moccasins that looked as if they had come from a forty-nine-cent bargain counter, some turkey feathers seemingly from a rejected feather duster, and a little Fulton Street ready-mixed paint, was the impression that he left on the mind of the average visitor to the spot where he had pitched his tepee. He did not loom up as a "noble" red man in the least, and if he is a type of Indians that the Piegans make their chiefs out of, they had better go out of the chief business and leave that to Buffalo Bill and Nate Salsbury, who turn out a far more imposing sort of article for their continuous performances.

"His royal job lots" of the Blackfoot tribe spent most of his time yesterday sitting on the floor inspecting the Indian traps he had brought from the West with him and gazing occasionally on several very un-aborigine-like packing trunks of the most modern make that were manifestly out of place in an Indian camp. Perhaps it was the presence of these cheap Bowery trunks that made him look as if he had a fit of dyspepsia and was yearning for a dose of pepsin.

Two Bear had his squaw and pappoose along with him. The pappoose behaven wonderfully well, but the squaw acted as if she was frightened out of her wits by her



One of the Log Cabins.



A Guide from Maine.

surroundings or by the open-mouthed visitors that constantly watched the family, hoping to see one of them move or break out in a war whoop. Some people insisted that the Indians were of the stuffed order, like the wild beasts of the taxidermists' exhibits, until the interpreter that accompanies the party induced his Bearship to speak in the Jabberwock tongue that the pair held converse in. The managers expect that the queer Indian trio will become reconciled to their surroundings by to-day, and be willing to move about a bit and show that they are alive.

There was relief from the general depressing effect of the weather during the afternoon in the music furnished by D'Aquin's Orchestra and the performances given on a platform raised on the north side of the Garden. On the latter the Misses Cook and Clinton, and E. M. Gordon gave exhibitions of trick shooting with rifle and revolver that had elements of novelty in them. The two women, as a finale to their exhibition, played "Home, Sweet Home" on a rifle xylophone as a duet, the steel bars of the instrument being struck one after the other with the bullets from their rifles. Mr. Gordon played a solo in the same way, and both performances were so very clever that exhibitors and attendants joined in the applause the novelty seemed to warrant.

From the trade point of view the show is a pronounced success. The exhibit of rifles and shotguns is one of the finest ever made, all the handlers of these goods having brought out the best they had in stock for the occasion. A couple of rifles of entirely new make were shown here for the first time by the Winchester Company. One was the rifle that has been submitted to the Arms Commission of this State in competition for adoption as the arm for the National Guard of the State. It is a five-shot, box-magazine rifle, firing the .236 bullet that has been adopted as the calibre for the guns of the United States Army and Navy. The gun is a light and handy affair, with great penetrating power, as is shown by a section from a target of fifty-four pine boards, each of seven-eighths of an inch thickness, that the small bullet had penetrated at a trial before the Government Small Arms Board. The other new rifle is called the Schuetzenfest, and is made especially for the target shooting that the Germans so greatly enjoy. The gun has a butt plate with long prongs that fit snugly over and under the shoulder, and a movable arm rest, which gives stability to the gun while in use. The arm weighs twelve pounds, and, but for the rest that is provided, would be an unwieldy and tiring weapon to handle. This is an experimental gun, and has not been put on the market, and is shown more as a curiosity than anything else.

One of the unique features of the show is the way in which the name of the Overman Wheel Company has been spelled out on the back walls of the stands occupied by the firm. The name is made in letters about three feet in height, each letter formed of a different sort of sporting goods made by the firm. Thus, the O is made of boxing gloves, the V of wooden dumbbells, the E of bicycle caps, and then in order the other letters are of tennis balls, hockey sticks, golf sticks, golf stick bags, wicket keepers' gloves, baseball bats, leg guards such as are used by hockey, polo, and cricket players, boxing mitts, baseball catchers' masks, and gymnasium slippers. In the spaces occupied by the firm a couple of young women are making tennis balls, a young man is stringing tennis racquets, and two more men are making baseballs. These features attract considerable attention and interest, as few have ever had a chance to see how these things were manufactured.

Conroy & Kliffe, two of the exhibitors of fishing tackle, manage to attract attention to their shows by the employment of artificial fly makers, who do their delicate work both skillfully and rapidly. Another fishing tackle exhibition that attracts much attention is the two rods belonging to D. A. Heald, President of the Home Insurance Company, and said to be the two lightest rods that were ever built. The lighter weighs 1⅝ ounces, and the heavier one 2⅛ ounces. Both are finished with handles of ivory and cork, and are gold mounted throughout, the reels in each case being also of gold. Mr. Heald used the rods successfully last season to land trout with.

There was considerable interest over the practical test of the new canvas-decked boat that has recently been put on the market. A tank ten by eighteen feet, and with five feet of water is used, and in this water the wearer of the boat—for it is put on like a pair of trousers—manages to move about with a deal of freedom and without apparent discomfort. It is a feature that, of course, causes considerable fun for the spectators.

The yacht built on the lines of the half-rater Ethelwynn, winer of the Seawanhaka International Cup, was sold yesterday to Herbert Jennings of Southport, Conn., for $650. It was manufactured by the Spalding St. Lawrence Boat Company, and has, perhaps, attracted more attention than any other single exhibit in the show. With it are shown a lot of the St. Lawrence skiffs, the boats used so extensively in the Adirondack Lake region.

A bicycle boat, in which the propeller is worked in the same fashion as is a tandem bicycle, is a novelty that catches the eyes of the men who have a fondness for ducking and other sports where the use of an easily propelled boat would be very advantageous. It is a queer-looking concern, but that is to be expected of all things that are new, and in this case there seems no reason why the thing should not be practical.

PRINCETON WILL SEND TO ATHENS

Four or Five Athletes to Take Part in the Olympic Games.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 16.—Princeton athletic circles were surprised to-day by the announcement that the University Track Athletic Association will send a team to compete in the Olympic games at Athens. The team will sail next Saturday. It will consist of four and possibly five men. These are Capt. Garrett, '97; Tyler, '97; Colfelt, '99, and Lane, '97, and possibly Manager Turner, who is himself a good, all-round athlete. The college is enthusiastic over the project. Manager Turner made the announcement to-day.

It now turns out that the track association has intended all along to send the team, but has been negotiating on the quiet. A lack of funds was the only detriment. It was feared up to a few days ago that the project would have to be abandoned for this reason. At the last minute, however, a generous friend of the college has come forward and put up the necessary funds to pay the heavy expenses of the team. This generous friend is extremely modest, and will not allow his name published, says Manager Turner, "all arrangements have been made for the trip, and the team will sail next Saturday morning on the North German Lloyd steamer Fulda.

The university Faculty has granted leave of absence, and the men making up the team will be gone till nearly May 1. They will arrive at Athens the day before the great athletic carnival opens, which is advertised for April 6. Princetonians believe their team will come back with several laurel wreaths. The youths to whom the good luck has fallen of being taken on the trip are all stars in their specialties. Capt. Garrett will enter the shot put, the broad jump, the horizontal bar vault, and throwing the discus. The shot put is his favorite event. In this he has recently shown great improvement. He won the event at Boston recently, and is doing forty feet in practice nearly every day. Tyler is widely known as the right tackle of the football team and as a crack pole vaulter. The latter event will be his specialty at Athens. He has done close to eleven feet several times, and is now in his best form. Capt. Garrett thinks he can win the event at Athens.

Lane, '97, will enter the 100-meter sprint, which is equivalent to about 110 yards. He has a record of 0:10 flat in the 100-yard sprint, and is now in fine fettle. Colfelt, '99, is the plucky freshman quarter-miler, who recently did his distance in 0:50. He will compete in the 400-meter run, which is equivalent to the 440-yard run on American programmes. Every man of the team is in good condition. They have all been in light training in the gymnasium during the past six weeks, ostensibly for the Yale-Princeton games and the Columbia-Princeton games, but, as it now turns out, with an eye to this trip. Should manager Turner accompany the team, he will enter several events, particularly the gymnastic features of the programme, in which line he is a crack.

CABIN NAPHTHA YACHTS.

Several Boats Being Built for the Coming Season.

Several well-known New-Yorkers will have large cabin naphtha yachts this Summer, and the workmen at the shops of the Gas Engine and Power Company are hard at work to have them ready by the first of the yachting season. The cabin naphtha yacht has become a very popular vessel. It has ample accommodations for its owner to live on board, is a comfortable craft in all sorts of weather, except perhaps a gale, and is speedy enough to make long runs each day.

One of the largest of these yachts is for Hugh H. Baxter, ex-Captain of the New-York Athletic Club. Mr. Baxter formerly owned the steam yacht Nada, and last year had a small naphtha launch. This year his boat will be large enough to cruise in. The yacht will be 53 feet over all, 10 feet beam, and 38 inches draught. The fad this year is to have clipper bows and square sterns, and all these cabin yachts are built that way. It gives them a yachty appearance and a little more deck room than the straight stem ones have. They are all planked with cedar, copper fastened, and riveted.

On Mr. Baxter's launch there is to be a good-sized pilot house, built of mahogany, aft of which will be the cabin. This will occupy all the space as far aft as the engines. The saloon, which is entered from the pilot house, will be finished in mahogany. It will have settees at the sides with lockers underneath. These seats are made to extend, so as to be used for berths when required. The saloon will be fitted with two cabinets and very handsomely upholstered.

Aft of the saloon will be a small galley and then will come the engine space. The roof will extend a few feet and partly cover the cockpit, and then a canvas awning will be used. The yacht will be driven by a sixteen-horse power naphtha motor.

J. S. Spencer has ordered one of this type of yachts, to be 49 feet over all, 8 feet beam, and 3 feet draught. The pilot house is to be 6 feet 10 inches in height, finished in mahogany. Seats are to be arranged at the sides with lockers underneath, and arranged so that they can be made into berths. The saloon is fitted in the same way, and has two cabinets in which to keep drinkables, silver, and glassware. The galley space is 4 feet 10 inches fore and aft, and then comes the cockpit, in which is a twelve-horse power motor.

Brass rails are to be fitted around the deck, and the chocks, cleats, and steering wheel are also to be of brass. This boat is to be fitted with two pole masts, with gaffs from which awnings will be suspended.

J. W. Johnson has ordered one 45 feet in length, 8 feet beam, and 33 inches draught. It is to be fitted with a twelve-horse power motor. The pilot house is to be fitted with circular plate-glass windows, so that the view of those inside may not be obstructed by posts at the corners. These windows drop down. The interior arrangement of this yacht is similar to that of those already described. The joiner work is to be of mahogany, the fittings brass, the cushions will be covered with corduroy, and damask curtains hung at the windows.

Dr. Frederick E. Sondern of 200 West Fifty-sixth Street has ordered a yacht very similar to Mr. Johnson's boat. The dimensions of this yacht will be 45 feet over all, 7 feet 10 inches beam, and 32 inches draught. It will be fitted with a ten-horse power motor.

John S. Foster has ordered one fitted with twin screws. Her dimensions will be 44 feet over all, 10 feet beam, and 28 inches draught. The forward deck will be 9 feet 6 inches long, the saloon 14 feet 6 inches, the galley 4 feet 6 inches, the engineer's space 2 feet, the engine space 8 feet 9 inches, and the after deck 6 feet 6 inches. The yacht will be fitted with two ten-horse power motors, and will be very fast.

Morris K. Jesup has ordered a thirty-eight-foot boat, 8 feet 8 inches beam, and 3 feet draught. This boat will have a forward cockpit, then will come the cabin, with the saloon and galley, and in the after cockpit a ten-horse power motor. Mr. Jesup's boat will carry a spruce mast, and her speed is to be eight miles an hour.

BRIGHT'S

DISEASE cured by RIPLEY BROMLITHIA

The evidence and there are others

158 Van Buren St., BROOKLYN, Dec. 2, "I have been suffering from acute BRIGHT'S disease for eight months. It did not respond to any medicine until Dr. J. S. King, of 823 De Kalb Avenue prescribed your R. B. L. water. I have taken 3 gallons *and am entirely cured* and so pronounced by the doctor, and able to attend to business."
WM. DETERLING.

Water delivered free in New England, NewYork and New Jersey.
☞Medical examination and advice and circulars free.
THE EASTERN R. B. L. CO., 159 W. 23d St., New York.

Other New-York City Depots: J. Jungmann, 61st St. and 3d Av.; Hudnut's, 205 Broadway; Long Acre Pharmacy, B'way and 43d St., and A. Ammon, 440 Columbus Av.

SAMPHIRE WON THE RACE.

The Contest for Big Yachts Declared Off.

CANNES, March 16.—The yacht races for the cups given by Ogden Goelet and James Gordon Bennett were sailed off this place to-day. One of these cups, valued at $1,600, was offered for yachts above twenty-rating, and the second, valued at $800, was for yachts under that rating. The course was the great triangular one, each leg to be sailed over three times—a total distance of thirty miles.

The Ailsa, Britannia, and Satanita started in the principal race. The wind was light, and the yachts made slow time in completing two rounds. The wind died away completely, and it was impossible to finish the race before sundown. The race was therefore declared off. It will be resailed on Wednesday.

The race for the small raters was won by the Samphire, which beat the Bebella, Stephanie, St. Marcial, Joyeuse, and Dusky Queen.

WHEELMEN'S MASS MEETING.

Demonstration in Favor of the Armstrong Bill.

Some prominent wheelmen will attend the mass meeting of friends of the Armstrong bill at Fifth Avenue Hall, 27 West Forty-second Street, this evening. Sterling Elliott of Boston, President of the League of American Wheelmen, will be there, and so will the Vice President, Charles F. Cossum of Poughkeepsie, and Chief Consuls Gentle of New-Jersey, Westlake of Connecticut, and Potter of this State.

A special invitation has been sent to W. W. Armstrong, who introduced the bill, to address the meeting, and it is very likely that he will be on hand if possible, although nothing has yet been heard from him.

The Armstrong bill provides an amendment to the present railroad law so as to require railroad companies to transport a bicycle (when accompanied by its rider) under the same statute which now allows 150 pounds of other baggage to each passenger.

All cyclists who favor the passage of the bill and who are willing to help make this meeting an enthusiastic and unanimous one are earnestly invited to be present. Members of the League of American Wheelmen have been cordially urged to attend and support the objects of the meeting, and to bring with them all cycling friends who advocate the passage of the measure.

Preliminary steps will be taken at this meeting to form a local organization of League of American Wheelmen members for the carrying out of local work in which wheelmen are interested.

In Honor of St. Patrick's Day.

Now that the Brooklyn Cycle Show is over, the Cycle Club will resume its round of entertainments, commencing this evening with an elaborate programme in honor of St. Patrick's Day. The programme was announced yesterday by Chairman Wilson S. Lewis of the Entertainment Committee, as follows: 7:30, general riding; 8:30, one mile race, boys' handicap; 8:45, slow race; 9:00, Francis W. Down, trick riding, impersonation; 9:15, bottle race; 9:30, obstacle race; 9:45, two-mile race, handicap; 10:00, Francis W. Down, champion boy trick rider; 10:15, costume ride. Prizes will be given to the member appearing in the prettiest costume and also one for the most comical.

Centrals Have an Election.

The bicyclists of the Central Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, who call themselves the Central Wheelmen, have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: F. A. Smith, President; George Gerlach, Vice President; B. R. Gray, Captain; P. F. Megargel, First Lieutenant; W. H. Stratton, Second Lieutenant; J. M. Brady, Secretary; H. Belitz, Treasurer. The club probably will join the Long Island Associated Cycling Clubs before the riding season opens.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—A three days' run has been planned for members of the Long Island Wheelmen, beginning May 29. The party will take the boat for Providence on that date, and from that city will pedal to Boston, via Westborough. The trip home will be made by boat. Frank P. Share will have charge of the party.

—Saunders and Seavey of Waltham have accepted the challenge of McDuffie and Butler of Boston for a one-mile tandem race. The contest will take place at Waltham on July 5.

—As a result of the labors of the New-York Division officials at the cycle show in Brooklyn last week, the membership of the league will be increased nearly 250 members.

—The firm which pays for the speed qualities of Champion "Eddie" Bald is building a "double quint" with which to pace that remarkable young rider.

—On Thursday evening the Midwood Club Wheelmen of Brooklyn will have a vaudeville

How Many Hours

do you have to depend upon artificial light? Do you realize how much your life is influenced by the kind of light you use? Can you expect to live a life of sunshine in a house of semi-darkness? Is it possible to be at ease with a fear of the coming gas bill?

The Improved

Welsbach Light

makes the hours of darkness as bright and cheerful as the hours of sunshine. It economizes itself and saves you the trouble. It increases the beauty of your house and adds to your comfort in a dozen different ways. The cost is trifling. Investigate it to-day.

For Sale at
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PIERCE CYCLES

The delights of cycling are enhanced by owning a thoroughly high-grade wheel ... Such a wheel is the PIERCE. Every detail perfect—Easy Running—

Stylish and Graceful

$100 and $75

One of our many models will suit you. CALL OR WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

GEO. N. PIERCE & CO., Mfrs.
New York Branch: 105 Chambers St.
Uptown Store: Broadway & 40th St.
Orange Store: 401 Main St., near Park
Complete Repair Shops at all Stores.
Factory: Buffalo, N.Y. Established 1865.

1,500 BICYCLES TO SELECT FROM.

Largest retail bicycle concern in the world. Small profits, quick sales, our motto. Terms cash. Various makes ladies' or men's bicycles, following prices: $20, $34, $30, $42, $54, $60 each. Quantity second-hand Columbias, Victors, Warwicks, &c., $10 to $20 each. Call and be convinved. PARK ROW BICYCLE CO., 23 Park Row.

BICYCLE BARGAIN HUNTERS.

'95 Stearns, $47; Others, $24 and $30.
LIBERTYS, ladies' or gents', $26.00.
Columbias, $19 & $29; Warwick, $17; Royal, $22.
NEW WHEELS, $35 TO $50. CALL.
NONPAREIL CO., 10 Barclay St., near Broadway.

BICYCLES 500 second-hand, all makes, $7, $12, $15, $19, $24, $29 each; 2,000 men's and ladies' new and fully guaranteed, regular $75 and $100 list, $39 to $49; inspection invited. HERALD CYCLE CO., (Original Spot Cash House.) 114 Nassau St., near Ann.

"stag" at its clubhouse, in Flatbush Avenue, near Caton.

—George Hobby is now in the lead in the Brooklyn Bicycle Club's pool tournament, and it is a foregone conclusion that he will win first prize.

—The Kings County Wheelmen's election will take place on Thursday evening.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The Active Athletic Club of Brooklyn will hold a boxing entertainment at Schleilein's Hall, East New-York, to-night. Three eight-round bouts have been arranged between boxers of good reputation, and a fine evening's sport is promised. The card is as follows: "Lefty" Kennedy of Ridgewood vs. Sam Boland of Harlem, eight rounds at 125 pounds; "Andy" Kelly of Brooklyn vs. "Marty" McCue of this city, eight rounds at 125 pounds, and young Cook of Brooklyn vs. "Charlie" Burns of this city, eight rounds at 112 pounds. The star attraction will be a ten round go at catchweights between "Kid" McPartland of this city and "Jimmy" Butler of this city. "Johnnie" Banks and "Jimmie" McGurran will open the sport in a four-round exhibition bout.

—Since the project of sending a Boston Athletic Association team to contest in the Olympic games at Athens was abandoned, because $500 of the amount necessary for expenses had not been subscribed, public sentiment in the club has become so warmly interested in the plan, that the Athletic Committee of the association has authorized the Games Committee to go on with preparations for sending the team. While this action does not complete the official sanction of the matter, it may be accepted as assured that the team will go, leaving next Saturday. The athletes chosen are: T. E. Burke, in the dashes and middle distances; E. H. Clark, in the jumps, the shot, and hammer events; A. Blake, in the long-distance runs; T. P. Curtis, in the hurdles.

—A number of members of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto have formed a syndicate for the purpose of building a boat to meet the Chicago Yacht Club's yacht Vencedor, a challenge on behalf of which for the international race this Summer was accepted by the Royal Canadians recently. The design of the new boat will be kept a secret until she leaves the ways in June.

—A. G. Spalding & Brothers, the well-known manufacturers of baseball supplies, have issued for the year 1896 their copyrighted baseball score books. These books are made in several styles, but the pocket score book is the most popular with the cranks, for many of them start in the beginning of the season and score every game played.

—It is announced that, win or lose, George Dixon, the champion featherweight of the world, will make his last appearance in the ring tomorrow night, when he will box "Jerry" Marshall of Australia, fifteen or twenty rounds, for a decision, in Music Hall, Boston.

—Passage has been engaged on the Berlin, sailing for Europe from New-York on June 6, for fourteen Yale men, who will go to Henley. This number includes the twelve crew men and substitutes, "Bob" Cook, coach, and Manager De Sibour.

—The relay carnival, to be held April 25, at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, under the direction of the University of Philadelphia, will have entries from forty-three colleges and schools.

—James H. Bannon signed a Boston baseball contract this morning, and will accompany the team on its Southern trip.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 16—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, light snow, northerly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, rain or snow Tuesday, probably clearing by night, northerly, shifting to westerly, winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, cloudy and unsettled weather, with rain or snow in southern portion, probably clearing by Tuesday night, northerly, shifting to westerly, winds. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, clearing early Tuesday, westerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and WEST VIRGINIA, fair Tuesday, no decided change in temperature, westerly winds.

VIRGINIA, fair, colder in extreme southeast portion. NORTH CAROLINA, northwesterly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, colder, northwesterly winds. GEORGIA, fair, colder in southeast portion, northerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, colder in northern portion, northerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA and ALABAMA, fair weather, light northerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and ARKANSAS, fair and warmer, winds becoming southerly. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, warmer in northeast portion, southerly winds. NEW-MEXICO, fair weather, variable winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, with increasing cloudiness, warmer, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, warmer in western portion, variable winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, generally fair, westerly winds. OHIO and INDIANA, fair and slightly warmer, westerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, fair weather, variable winds. ILLINOIS, fair, warmer in southeast portion, variable winds. WISCONSIN and IOWA, fair weather, variable winds. MISSOURI, increasing cloudiness, warmer, winds becoming easterly. KANSAS, fair, with increasing cloudiness, warmer in eastern portion, easterly winds. MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair and slightly colder, northerly winds. NEBRASKA, fair weather, light, northeasterly winds. COLORADO, cloudy, possibly with snow flurries, colder, northerly winds. WYOMING cloudy, with snow flurries, colder, northerly winds. MONTANA, cloudy, with light snow, colder in eastern portion, northerly winds.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Hatteras to Eastport.

The pressure has fallen on the Atlantic coast and in the Southwest, and has risen in the Northwest. A storm centre of slight energy lies off the Middle Atlantic coast, and a second storm is central in New-Mexico. The pressure is relatively high in the Mississippi Valley, and a well-defined area of high pressure exists in the far Northwest. The weather is clear in the central valleys and the South. Snow continues in Northern New-England, and rain in Southern New-England and New-York. There is a general cloudiness in the Rocky Mountain districts. Snow or rain has fallen in New-England and New-York, and rain on the immediate coast southward to Florida.

The temperature is slightly higher in New-England, the lake regions, and everywhere west of the Mississippi, except in the extreme Northwest. It is decidedly colder in the East Gulf States.

The weather will continue unsettled in New-England and Eastern New-York, with light rain or snow, and clearing by Tuesday night. Fair weather is indicated for the rest of the Atlantic coast and in the central valleys and lake regions. Cloudiness will increase in the Southwest, probably followed by rain Tuesday night. There will be little change in temperature in the Middle States and New-England. Colder weather is indicated for the South Atlantic States and higher temperature in the East Gulf States and the Lower Mississippi Valley. The temperature will remain nearly stationary in the lake regions and the Northwest.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 778—John Matthews vs. The United States. —Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—Judgment affirmed.

No. 89—Charles H. Glidersleeve vs. The New-Mexico Mining Company.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of New-Mexico.—Decree affirmed with costs.

No. 5, original—The United States vs. The State of Texas.—Decree for The United States.

No. 134—Joshua M. Dushane, assignee, &c., vs. Alpheus Beal.—In error to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.—Judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded.

No. 622—Plutarco Ornelas, Consul of the Republic of Mexico, vs. Inez Rinz et al.—Appeal from the District Court for the Western District of Texas.—Order reversed with costs and cause remanded.

Nos. 559 and 560—The Central and Southern Pacific Railroad Companies vs. The State of California.—In error to the Supreme Court of California.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court: No. 885—Saumel Whitehill Parker et al. vs. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company et al.—Motions for certiorari and to advance the cause for oral argument denied, but the case may be advanced as under the thirty-second rule.

No. 798—Sandy White vs. The United States.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on the second Monday of the next term.

No. 863—Martha Barnitz vs. John I. Beverley.—Motion to vacate order for submission of this cause denied.

No. 876—The Hartford Fire Insurance Company et al. vs. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit granted.

No. 902—The International Trust Company of Denver, Col., vs. The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

No. 906—The Insurance Company of North America vs. The International Trust Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

No. 923—The Sun Insurance Office of London, England, vs. The International Trust Company of Denver, Col.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

No. 933—James Addison Peraltareavis vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims.—Docketed and dismissed.

No. 925—The United States vs. Madison J

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Art Sale
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Mauve,	Grolleron,	Haquette,
Henri Dupray,	Sigriest,	Carpentier,
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David Col,	Aug. Musin,	Rosierse,
Reyna,	Pinchard,	De Buel,
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 21 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Saale, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Saale.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Ireland, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Germanic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam.")

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Haiti, and Santa Martha, per steamship Cuba; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Tjomo; at 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Geo. Dumois, via Litmon; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At *8 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM for Mexico, per steamship C. Condal, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Alliança, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Alliança";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem II., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem II.";) at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 29 and up to March *23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver) close here daily up to March *23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *28 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia (from San Francisco) close here daily up to April 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 13, 1896.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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TAMAR A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for **Constipation,** hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.

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Saale, Tu., Mch. 17, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., April 14, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch. 24, 10 AM | Saale, Sat., Apr. 18, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Mch. 31, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Apr. 21, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., April 7, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Apr. 28, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

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Fulda, Mch. 21, 10 AM | Werra, April 18, 10 AM
Ems, March 28, 10 AM | Fulda, April 25, 10 AM
Kaiser, Apr. 11, 10 AM | Ems, May 2, 10 AM

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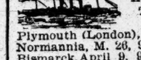

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TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
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Bismarck, April 9, 9 AM | Columbia, May 7, 7 AM
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ST. PAUL.....March 18 | NEW-YORK.....March 25
Commencing April 1,
SAILING HOUR 10 A. M.
PARIS.....April 1 | PARIS.....April 29
ST. PAUL.....April 8 | ST. PAUL.....April 29
NEW-YORK..April 15 | NEW-YORK.....May 6

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Kensington, Mar. 18, n'n | Southwark, April 1, noon
Westernland, Mar. 25, n'n | Noordland, April 8, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, March 21, 10 AM | Umbria, April 4, 10 AM
Campania, Mr. 28, 3 AM | Lucania, April 11, 5 AM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
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MOBILE.....March 21, 1896
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Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot of West 29th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE.
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S. S. MAASDAM.....Sat., March 28, 9 A. M.
Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $45-$55; second cabin, $25; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

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CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu..
.....April 16, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 25, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....May 4, 3 P. M.
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Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF INDIA..March 30; June 1; Aug. 3
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..April 20; June 22; Aug. 24
EMPRESS OF CHINA..May 11; July 13; Sept. 14
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WARRIMOO, March 30. MIOWERA, April 30.
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VISITING THE SPANISH MAIN, COSTA RICA, ETC., RETURNING TO NEW-YORK VIA JAMAICA.
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9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For all important New-York State points.
1:00 A. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday nights, Albany and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

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3:30 A. M. Daily. Local for Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor Car.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
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7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars, connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily.)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
9:30 P. M. (daily.)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
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Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

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Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverley, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:30 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibuled Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car. Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—MAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets. In effect January 15, 1896.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 6 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M., second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily and Cleveland except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9:20, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 3:30 P. M., daily, Sleepers to Augusta, St. Augustine, and Tampa; 4:30 P. M., daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Asheville, and Hot Springs; 12:15 night, daily, sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days, 9:30 A. M. daily. Sleepers to Port Tampa, Macon, and Jacksonville; 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville and Port Tampa.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK. Via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1:30 P. M. week days, Through Buffet Parlor Car and Day Coaches.
For Cape May 1:00 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:18 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9, P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PROVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after March 15, 1896.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:15, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALLENTOWN ROUTE.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD,
4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.
For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 8:15, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:00, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 4:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 9:00, 10:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 4:30, 8:15, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:00, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'dway, 31 E. 14th St., 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.
7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily, for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge. Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:15 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connections for Pottsville and Reading; for Wilkesbarre, 3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
**4:

INJUNCTION IN THE WAY

JUSTICE GAYNOR RESTRAINS EAST RIVER BRIDGE COMMISSIONERS.

Should Not Be Allowed to Purchase the Uhlmann Franchise, Because That Company Would Receive $200,000 of the Public Funds for Not Building a Bridge Under a Franchise to Build Given to It by the People.

Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted an injunction, on the application of William Gordon, a Brooklyn taxpayer, which restrains the Commissioners of the new East River Bridge from carrying out their contract with the East River Bridge Company for the purchase of its franchise under which it was empowered to build the Williamsburg Bridge, and the right to encroach upon a space within which, on the New-York side, the company was authorized to locate the approach of the so-called Hudson Avenue Bridge.

In the opinion of counsel for the commission, the decision will not operate to interfere with the contemplated prosecution of the actual work of construction, but will enjoin the Commissioners simply from paying over to the company the stipulated $200,000.

Justice Gaynor reviews the legislation by which the bridge company received its charter, and the subsequent enactment by which the commission was created with power to build a bridge across the East River within specified limits, and, if need be, to acquire by purchase the "charter and all the powers and rights granted thereby" of the company.

The company's franchise gives to it the right to build two bridges across the East River, one between a point at or near Broadway, in the City of Brooklyn, to a place between Delancey and Rivington Streets, New-York, and the other from anywhere between Bridge and Little Streets, in Brooklyn, to a point between Jackson and Scammel Streets, New-York. The work of construction on the first bridge was to be commenced within one year after the assent of the Federal authorities, and of the second within one year after the opening of the first to public use.

In the agreement of sale is the following provision:

It is also expressly understood and agreed between the parties aforesaid that the bridge to be constructed by the parties of the second part (the Commissioners of the two cities) across the East River under and in pursuance of Chapter 789 of the Laws of 1895, shall among other features containing the following: Space for two seperate and independent railroad tracks for the use exclusively of elevated railroads, with gradients to be determined by the party of the second part or their successors to be practicable and consistent with the motive power which shall be in use by such railroads at the time said bridge shall be completed, and that said bridge shall have suitable and ample terminal facilities for such railroads, which facilities need not, however, extend beyond the approaches to the bridge as the same shall be laid out and established by the parties of the second part.

The plaintiff complains that the making of this agreement was an illegal and also a fraudulent act, and that the carrying out of it would be a fraudulent waste of the public funds.

The justice says:

This case presents one of those instances grown so common in this country, of the aggrandizement by law of a few at the expense of all. * * * It presents the all too common instance of government giving away a valuable franchise, the property of all the people, with one hand, and buying it back out of the people's money, with the other hand.

After dilating on the powers of the commission, the Justice says that, while it had the power, and it behooved it, if it saw fit to pay for the company's rights in the case of the Williamsburg Bridge, having, for alleged reasons of expense and public accommodation, so located it that the Brooklyn end of it was against the approach actually selected by the company, it would be an illegal waste of public funds to pay for that to which the company had no exclusive right. The company had no exclusive right to the space decided upon for the New-York terminus, which was within the area in which the company was authorized to locate an approach to its Hudson Avenue Bridge, because it had never located it.

Having no exclusive right, it had nothing then which the Commissioners needed and could use the public funds to buy. The company enjoyed the exclusive right only to any line within the specified territory which it might select, but it had made no selection for its Hudson Avenue bridge.

The opinion next considers the clause relating to the provision for elevated railroad tracks, and intimates that, from a study of the company's charter and other legislation on the subject, the company would continue to exist in connection with the elevated railroad companies, being empowered to merge or consolidate with elevated railroad corporations, and thus participate in their ownership and operation. The Justice says:

It therefore all comes to this, viz.: That whereas those in control of the bridge company obtained from the Legislature a franchise to build a bridge, intending chiefly to make it a railroad bridge, on account of their control of elevated railroads, they are now by this agreement to be paid $200,000 of the public funds for not building the bridge, and, in addition, after a bridge shall be built out of the public funds, they are to be given exclusive use of the space upon it for elevated railroad tracks.

The Justice also takes exception to the provision regarding terminal facilities for elevated roads, and concludes as follows:

Let an injunction be granted, to continue until the trial of this action or until the agreement of purchase be modified so that the purchase price will be for the franchise of the Williamsburg Bridge only, and by striking out the clause concerning the elevated railroads. The claim that the said clause is nugatory and binds no one, will, of course, insure the striking out of that clause at once, for any opposition would be inconsistent with the good faith of such claim.

H. C. M. Ingraham, counsel for the Bridge Commission, speaking of the decision, said that he had not had time to read it in full. "I will say, however," he said, "that appeal will certainly be taken to the General Term. The class of work that will occupy the Commissioners is such as will take up their time for quite a period, and the decision of the court cannot interrupt it. The General Term will be appealed to, and if the Commissioners do not decide to take such steps the East River Bridge Company will undoubtedly pursue such a course independently."

W. G. Choate said: "So far as I can see from the summary of Justice Gaynor's opinion which I have read, he does not decide that the company forfeited its charter by failing to commence work within the specified time, the ground on which the action was brought, but he has taken up other phases of the case. I presume an appeal will be taken to the General Term. The Commissioners will doubtless decide that at their meeting Wednesday."

Regarding the terms of purchase, Mr. Choate said: "The Commissioners, after very careful consideration, decided that it would be no more expensive, and that there would be a saving of from one to two years in getting to work by paying the $200,000 instead of instituting condemnation proceedings. I want to add positively that there is no contract with the elevated railroad company, nor anything in the terms of purchase that secures to the railroad anything at all. It is simply a stipulation that the bridge shall have capacity to accommodate such traffic. It is required by the charter that the bridge, when finished, shall be a public highway, and the Commission interprets that to mean that it shall have facilities for every kind of travel now in use."

Mr. Choate further expressed the opinion that the decision would not operate to hinder active work of construction. It simply restrains the Commissioners from paying money pending trial of the action or a modification of the terms.

Commissioner Henry Battermann said: "We give the East River Bridge Company no exclusive elevated road privileges. We agree to build the elevated tracks for the use of elevated railroads. We use the plural. We purpose to build a bridge which will be a continuation of Broadway. We provide for four surface-road tracks and two elevated tracks, and would do so if there was no such provision in the agreement. Our purpose is to afford ample facilities for the traveling public of both cities."

President Frederick Uhlmann of the East River Bridge Company said: "By the terms of the agreement, the payment will not be made till July 1, and an injunction does not amount to much where no payment of money is concerned. This case of Gordon's is on the calendar now, I believe, and will come to trial in a few weeks."

Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the company, said that the decision was practically a victory for the Commissioners.

"The objectionable clauses of the contract are capable of a double construction, and there will be no difficulty in changing them to suit the Court," was his opinion.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The popularity of Albert Morris Bagby's series of morning musicales in the gold and white ballroom at the Hotel Waldorf was especially shown yesterday, when several hundred men and women prominent in the social world were present in spite of the snowstorm. The programme was as follows:

Scandinavian Songs and Dances, arranged for the violin by Miss Martina Johnstone.
Miss Martina Johnstone.
Serenata Mediaevale.....P. Mario Costa
Barcarole.....Clayton Johns
"Meine Leibe Ist Grun".....Brahms
Elliot Hubbard.
"Over the Hills of Calabria," from Leonardo.....T. P. Thorne
"Mignon".....Guy d'Hardelot
Miss Lucille Saunders.
Andante.....Thorne
Miss Martina Johnstone.
"Love's Season".....P. A. Tirindelli
"Scythe Song".....Clayton Johns
"La Vie".....Ethelbert Nevin
"Daphne's Love".....Landon Ronald
Elliot Hubbard.
"The Silver Ring".....Chaminade
"Dapple Grey".....Behrends
"A Fable".....Clayton Johns
Miss Lucille Saunders.

Among those present were Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Henry M. Alexander, Mrs. Frederick Edey, Mrs. George Roberts Blanchard, Mrs. J. R. de la Mar, Mrs. Willard E. Case, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Henry Center, Mrs. Samuel Penniman, Mrs. F. H. Leggett, Mrs. Millward Adams, Mrs. George Place, Mrs. Christopher Moller, Miss Effie Borrowe, Miss Snelling, Miss Alice Wilmerding, Miss Alice Ward, Miss Edith Lyman Collins, Miss Effie Moller, Frank Otis, J. N. Winslow, George Stuart Smith, George Munzig, Dr. Pierce, Jr., of Buffalo, Mr. Andrews of Cincinnati, Richard C. Dixey of Boston, Capt. Carrie, Mrs. Myles Standish, Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, Mrs. G. V. C. Hamilton, Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Mrs. N. L. McCready, J. B. Townsend, Charles Wyndham Quin, and Alfred de Castro.

—Dr. John Fiske gave the first of his annual course of lectures in the Berkeley Lyceum, in West Forty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon, his subject being "Scenes in Old Virginia," covering the period from 1584 to 1607. In his next lecture, which will be given on March 23, Dr. Fiske will tell about the period from 1607 to 1610. Among the women of promjnence interested in these lectures are Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. William H. Bliss, Mrs. Henry G. Stimson, Mrs. Henry M. Sanders, Mrs. Adrian H. Joline, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Mrs. Thomas J. Flagg, Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. William Rockefeller, Miss Hewitt, Mrs. Edward C. Hewitt, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. H. H. Anderson, Mrs. Charles T. Barnes, Mrs. Theodore C. Williams, Miss Annie B. Jennings, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. J. H. Harper, Mrs. George F. Baker, Mrs. D. D. Williamson, Mrs. Henry Draper, Miss Putnam, William J. Schieffelin, Mrs. F. F. Thompson, Mrs. Richard H. Ewart, Mrs. Edward W. Gibbs, Mrs. Robert Hoe, Mrs. Watrous, Mrs. Arthur H. Cutler, Mrs. William W. Heaton, Mrs. J. H. Latham, Mrs. William S. Sloan, Mrs. W. A. Cauldwell, Mrs. C. S. Longstreet, Mrs. William Lambert, Mrs. A. G. Hodges, Mrs. G. C. Freeborn, Mrs. William A. Perry, Mrs. Coghill, Mrs. Charles A. Rapallo, Mrs. George M. Groves, Mrs. Robert Nicol, Mrs. James E. Granniss, Mrs. Opdyke, and Mrs. Thomas H. Hubbard.

—The first of a series of four lecture readings by Miss May Leighton Browning will be givin this afternoon at 3:45 o'clock, at 43 West Forty-seventh Street. Her subject will be "A Study of Women." Miss Browning is one of the best-known readers in the country.

—Arthur Howard Pickering of Boston will give the first of a course of four readings from Browning this morning at 11:30 o'clock in the studio of Miss Lillie P. Berg, at 123 West Thirty-ninth Street. The poems to be read this morning are "Saul," "Evelyn Hope," "Up at the Villa," and "Down in the City."

—A talk on the "Holy Grail," with illustrations, will be given at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, as one of the course of three "Causeries de Careme" to be held at 6 East Fifty-third Street, in aid of charity. The other talks will be Mrs. E. B. Custer's account of her experience in buffalo hunting, and a novel one called "Kippling's India."

—Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard, who recently sold Vineland, the estate at Newport, which was left to Mr. Lorillard by the late Miss Catharine L. Wolfe, will take their departure for Europe on Thursday of this week. Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard will remain abroad for an indefinite period, and it would not surprise their friends if they decided to take up their permanent residence in Europe.

—Edwin S. Rawson, whose marriage to Miss Elizabeth M. Rogers is to take place on April 7, will give his farewell bachelor dinner at the Metripolitan Club on the night of April 4.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Sealch and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Curry Oakley will spend the latter part of March and a part of April at Fort Monroe, Va.

—At the reunion of the Drawing Room Club in the pink ballroom at Sherry's on Thursday night of this week, Arthur W. Milbury will deliver an address on "A Boy's Republic and Some Philanthropic Work at Home and Abroad." The talk will be illustrated with stereopticon views.

—The announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Florence Brooks, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Thompson Brooks of Boston, to John H. G. Halsted, formerly of New-York, and now of London. The marriage will take place in Boston after Lent.

—Mr. and Mrs. S. Harrie Ellison of 140 West Eighty-fifth Street gave a dinner last evening, at which there were eight covers. The table decorations were in pink and green. Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. J. Van Doren Young and Dr. Louis Irving Mason.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Wing of 48 West Fiftieth Street have sent out invitations for a dinner party to be given on Thursday.

—Mrs. Alfred Bryant Price and Miss Price of 53 West Nintieth Street will give the last of their informal "at homes" on Thursday. They will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. John W. Vrooman, Miss Marie Jordan Gage, and Miss Bessie Shaw.

—The Knickerbocker Sewing Class will meet to-morrow at the home of Mrs. Westervelt of 7 West Fiftieth Street. The meeting on March 25 will be held at the home of Miss Eliza G. Watson of 51 East Thirty-fourth Street.

—The people of the fashionable world are looking forward with no small amount of interest to the model doll show, which will be opened on Saturday at Sherry's, and which will continue on Monday and Tuesday of next week. There will be a private view on Friday, for which a large number of invitations have been sent out. Each patroness has promised to send a certain number of dolls to the exhibition, and at present they are busy devising costumes of correct character. At the private view on Friday, Mrs. Arthur Turnure, Mrs. Marshall Orme Wilson, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. John W. Minturn, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander will pour tea.

PATRIARCH.

A Convicted Murderer at Large.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, March 16.—At the Boggy Creek Court ground, in the Choctaw Nation, Charles Homes, a full-blooded Indian, was Saturday convicted of murder and sentenced to be shot on March 27. Homes went to the house of his wife's son-in-law, Wilson Katiatubbi, near Stringtown, Nov. 2 last, and, while he and his wife were in bed asleep, crept into the house and with an axe chopped his head open. According to a Choctaw custom Homes is not in prison nor in custody of officers, but will be allowed to roam about at his own will until the day of execution. This is an old law of the Choctaws, and only one case of violation is on record.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

CATHOLIC CLUB'S THANKS

EFFORTS OF GEORGE BLISS AND F. R. COUDERT APPRECIATED.

Loving Cups for Eminent Lawyers and a Reception in Token of the Esteem in Which They Are Held for Their Labors in Behalf of Catholic Charities Before the Constitutional Convention—Mr. Coudert Unable to be Present.

The Catholic Club tendered, last night, a reception to Col. George Bliss and Frederic R. Coudert in recognition of services rendered by them as counsel on behalf of the Catholic charities of the State, before the Constitutional Convention.

The meeting was in the Assembly Hall on the second floor, and Justice Daly, President of the Catholic Club, opened the proceedings by reading a telegram which announced that Mr. Coudert was detained in Washington because of an important meeting of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission.

Among those present were:

Committee on Catholic Interests of the Catholic Club—Justice O'Brien, Chairman; the Rev. M. A. Taylor, Director; Robert J. Hoguet, Edward J. McGuire, John Crane, Daniel J. O'Conor, Charles V. Fornes, Henry Amy, James P. Campbell, Thomas J. Colton, Joseph E. Owens, Joseph A. Kernan, Henry J. Sayers.

Committee on Entertainment—John G. O'Keefe, Chairman; John F. Martin, Charles F. Walters, W. T. Ryan, Stephen Farrelly, and P. B. Cavanagh.

The Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, D. D., Archbishop of New-York; Edward Lauterbach, and M. Warley Platzek, members of the Constitutional Convention and of the committee that investigated New-York City's charities; Lewis Marshall, Elihu Root, John T. McDonough of Albany, C. L. Phipps, the Revs. T. B. Pardow, T. E. Murphy, T. J. Gannon, and A. V. Higgins; Fathers Hartigan and McKennon, Bishop Farley, E. A. Hoyt.

David McClure, Frank T. Fitzgerald, P. J. Hamday, Dr. C. J. Perry, W. H. Gelshenen, Forbes J. Hennessy, J. R. Floyd, T. L. Feitner, Hugh J. Grant, Adrian Iselin, Jr., W. E. Iselin, Paul T. Kammerer, W. J. K. Kenny, C. P. Kreitzer, M. D.; Henry Murray, L. J. O'Connor, John A. McCall.

E. C. Sheehy, A. V. Travers, R. M. Walters, L. A. Giegerich, D. F. Cooney, C. P. Doeiger, A. V. Brailly, M. D.; D. J. Bradley, M. D. Bannin, John Aspell, M. D.; J. A. Dalrymple, D. F. Colahan, P. F. Collies.

Speaking of the work of the Constitutional Convention, Justice Daly said:

It would seem inconceivable that the people of this State, which has hundreds of newspapers and thousands of teachers, should not know how and by whom the destitute poor are helped, how neglected, abandoned, and delinquent children are cared for, how the aged and indigent are housed, and how the dependent sick are tended. All these classes of helpless people are the wards of the State, that is to say, of the community. How many individuals in the community know by what agencies their duty in this regard is performed, how the work is commenced, how carried on, by whom, at what cost?

Thus it came to pass, when the Constitutional Convention of 1894 was about to meet, that the grossest misrepresentations concerning charitable religious institutions found ready credence among vast numbers of people otherwise intelligent, well-read, well-meaning, and well informed.

Justice Morgan J. O'Brien said:

You will recall that for months preceding the Constitutional Convention the air was rife with rumor of the formation of what was regarded as the two most formidable organizations hostile to Catholicity which had appeared since the era of Know-Nothingism. Of these the most blatant, the most bigoted, and the most extreme was the organization known as the "A. P. A.," which was avowedly anti-Catholic, and was engaged in the attempt, not only to destroy Catholic churches and religion, but to deprive Catholic citizens of their right to vote or to participate in any way in political life. This organization for a time spread like a prairie fire, but by its very fury in a short time burned itself out, because, no matter how many might favor its sentiments, no reasonable man with a reputation for intelligence and honesty could afford to ally himself openly with such an organization.

The other organization, known as the National League for the Protection of American Institutes, whose promoters were more circumspect and judicious, and who proceeded to accomplish their objects without any flourish of trumpets, succeeded in enlisting not only those who, from pure prejudice, were opposed to Catholicity, but obtained the support of many intelligent and well-meaning men, who, without going beneath the surface, were prepared to follow and to lend their names and influence to an organization whose ostensible object was the protection of American interests.

It became necessary, in the circumstances, said the speaker, to arouse the attention not only of Catholics, but of well-meaning and intelligent of other denominations, to projects which were aimed at religion itself. A proper counter-sentiment came of this, and the ultra-hostile projects were abandoned, and effort confined to the following:

Preventing churches and schools being relieved of taxation; preventing under any circumstances any contributions out of public moneys for parochial schools, or absolutely prohibiting the appropriation of public moneys for any charitable institutions except such as were exclusively under State or municipal control—the prohibition being aimed against "maintaining or aiding by appropriation * * * any church, religious denomination, or religious society, or any institution * * * which is wholly or in part under sectarian or ecclesiastical control."

The contest was narrowed to the last two subjects, the first of which was not opposed by the Catholics, and all effort was concentrated to defeat the other, and the issue was success, through Messrs. Bliss and Coudert.

After reviewing the career of Messrs. Bliss and Coudert, Justice O'Brien, addressing Mr. Bliss, presented two loving cups, saying that Mr. Bliss no doubt would accept one in behalf of Mr. Coudert, and adding:

Filled not with wine, but with the respect, the affection, and the esteem of every member of our club, of every lover of true civilization, of every friend of religion, and, not least, with the gratitude of the unfortunates, living and to be born, whose rights you have secured, whose sufferings you have alleviated, and whose prayers we hope will secure for you that peace and happiness hereafter which their misfortunes, however solaced, will deny them here.

The loving cups were made by the Gorham Manufacturing Company, and were superb examples of the silversmith's art. The inscriptions were the same on each except for the name of the recipient. That received by Mr. Bliss was inscribed:

> Presented to George Bliss, Esq., by the Committee on Catholic Interests of the Catholic Club of the City of New-York, in recognition of valuable and efficient services in the cause of the Catholic charities of the Archdiocese of New-York, as counsel before the Constitutional Convention of the State of New-York, held in Albany, 1894.

Mr. Bliss went to the platform wearing the insignia of the Order of St. Gregory, and was beaming with satisfaction and replete with witty allusions in returning thanks, following the usual order of saying that he was done too much honor. He devoted much of his address to the bigotry and one-sided sectarianism he and Mr. Coudert encountered at Albany, and poked quiet fun at his absent colleague.

Messrs. McDonough and McClure spoke, and a buffet banquet was served down stairs.

E. A. MORRISON & SON,

893 BROADWAY.

SPRING OPENING

OF IMPORTED

BONNETS,

and

ROUND HATS

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,

MARCH 18TH AND 19TH.

GLORIES OF INDIA DESCRIBED.

The Fourth of John L. Stoddard's Series of Lenten Matinee Lectures at Daly's Theatre.

Notwithstanding the great storm which raged in this city yesterday morning the auditorium of Daly's Theatre was comfortably filled when John L. Stoddard stepped on the stage to deliver the fourth of his illustrated matinée lectures. His subject was "The Glories of India," and the lecture was one of the most interesting that he has yet given. His pictures, of which a large collection was shown, were remarkably realistic, and brought to the eye of his hearers every scene upon which he talked.

India, Mr. Stoddard said, was a unique land. He entered it at the port of Bombay, and showed some of the great public buildings of that city, and the structures reared by the Parsees for charity. The Parsees, he said, though a minority of the citizens of India, are really its best inhabitants, and they are in full accord with the English Government, because they realize that to its toleration they owe their religious rights. The Parsee cemetery was visited, and the burial of a Parsee was described. It consists in giving the body to a tower of silence, where the vultures descend and devour it before it has been left alone an hour. The Parsee has a horror of burial in the ground, and looks upon this mode of disposing of the dead as the most humane and proper.

A trip was made to the ancient city of Benares, the sacred city of the Holy Ganges, and here a view was given of the ceremonies of the Hindu pilgrims, who flock here by thousands to bathe in the hallowed stream of the Ganges. The bathing is a ceremony which is certainly not calculated to increase the cleanliness of the pilgrims. The water of the sacred river is filled with sewage and thousands seek its shores for bathing, and it is anything but a desirable place in which to cleanse the body, whatever may be its effect upon the soul.

From Benares, the audience was taken to Delhi, the ancient capital of the Grand Moguls, and a history of the Mogul Empire was given briefly. Views of the palace of the Great Mogul were shown, with its walls of marble decorated with flowers in jewels and precious stones. The ruins of the plain of Delhi were exhibited, and the tragic story of Cawnpore was told with picturesque illustrations. Then Agra, the home of the Moguls, was brought to the front, and the palace of the Shah Jehan was shown, in which the builder of the Taj was kept a prisoner for years by his usurping son. The Taj, which he had built as a burial place for his wife, and in which he was also buried, was in full view of his window, but he was not allowed to enter it while alive.

Many pictures of different views of this magnificent structure were shown, and its beauties from an architectural point of view were described. The Taj was shown on a moonlight New Year's Eve, when the lecturer saw the old year out beneath its shadow, and the tomb of the royal lovers looked particularly impressive at that time. From this magnificent work of man's hands the lecturer turned to the works of God, to conclude his lecture, and introduced his hearers to the Himalayas, the most lofty mountains on the face of the globe, lifting their snow-crowned heads 29,000 feet above the level of the sea. The pictures of these mountains were the finest of the collection. They showed the mountains as seen at dawn and at night, and the effect of the changing pictures was such as to arouse enthusiasm in the audience. A great outburst of applause greeted Mr. Stoddard as he pronounced his last words and retired from the stage.

The lecture on India will be repeated on this and Friday afternoons, and to-morrow, Thursday, and Saturday mornings. The next and final lecture of the course will be given for the first time next Monday morning, the subject being "A Tour of Japan."

DETAINED MECHANICS RELEASED.

Men Under Contract with a Boston Firm Not Barred Out.

The case of the four cabin passengers of the White Star steamship Britannic, who were arrested on arrival here on Jan. 31, and detained as contract laborers, has finally been decided by the Treasury Department. The men were barred by the officials of the Labor Bureau on Ellis Island, but the firm of Stoddard, Haserick, Richards & Co. of Boston, which had the men brought here, appealed the case, and carried it to Washington.

Superintendent Stump of the Immigration Bureau has directed the discharge of the men, and yesterday they were formally released from parole.

The men are M. Ainsworth, W. Draper, H. Longworth, and T. Marsh. They were under contract to put up new machinery for the Boston firm. Representatives of a labor union objected to their admission on the ground that the work they were brought here to perform could be as well done by home mechanics. The labor people succeeded in proving that such was the case, whereupon the importing company, through its lawyers, appealed the case on the ground that the contract was made in England, by English representatives of the Boston firm. In the order releasing the men from parole, it was stated that the firm had signed a new agreement with the men, specifying the exact nature of the work they are required to do.

SPRING MILLINERY FOR CHILDREN

Best & Co.'s Display of Stylish Goods for Babies and Young Misses.

There are many advantages in purchasing children's clothing at Best & Co.'s store, 60 and 62 West Twenty-third Street, because it is the only establishment in this city devoted exclusively to the outfitting of children, from babyhood until youth. All the resources of the firm are concentrated upon meeting the demands of childhood.

Everything that is needed by the young people in the way of clothing, underwear, hats and caps, and boots and shoes, is to be found under one roof in this store, and therefore much time is saved and fatigue avoided by dealing there. The firm strives to produce a good article at as low a price as possible.

The immense stock of clothing for children is of the firm's own manufacture, and the cheaper grade of goods has the same style and fit as the more expensive. The prices of the goods in every department of the store are as low as it is possible to make them, and there is such a variety in materials, styles, and prices that the most fastidious taste can be satisfied.

The Spring opening of the millinery department, which is one of the most important branches of the business, will take place to-day and to-morrow. In this department there is a large variety of head coverings, from baby caps to hats for young nurses, in the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear.

Decision Against David Breen.

United States Commissioner Shields yesterday held David Breen, who is accused of embezzling $175 while Superintendent of the Fruit Market at Dublin, Ireland, to await extradition papers. Breen's counsel contends that the British Government wants to get hold of Breen because he is an Irish Nationalist, and he has sworn out a writ of habeas corpus.

BEST & CO

Opening.

Misses' & Children's

Millinery,

Tuesday & Wednesday,

March 17th & 18th.

Also

Baby Caps,

In all materials—French and Domestic.

New Spring Styles are ready in every department.—
An inspection will show what well dressed Children will wear this season.

60-62 West 23d St.

HIS REPORT NOT READY.

Chief Conlin in a Delicate Position Regarding Capts. McCullagh and Brooks.

Chief Conlin has not yet prepared an answer to the resolution adopted by the Board of Police last Friday requiring him to make a full and detailed report as to the conduct and efficiency of Capts. Brooks and McCullagh during the time they have been acting as Inspectors. He would not give any information yesterday as to the nature of the report he intended to make, but it is certain that if the majority of the board, Commissioners Roosevelt, Andrews, and Grant, who are desirous of promoting Brooks and McCullagh despite the opposition of Commissioner Parker, depend on Chief Conlin to give the recommendation in writing which would enable them to make the promotions possible, they will be disappointed. Mr. Conlin will not make the recommendation sought for, as he says that he does not wish to take sides in the contest between the Commissioners.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Andrews both disclaimed yesterday that the resolution was intended for obtaining from the Chief a statement that could be used to force the promotions in opposition to Commissioner Parker. President Roosevelt said:

All we want is to have on record an official statement of the character of the service of these men. Their continuation in command of districts is intolerable, a false position both as to them and as to everybody else. They should be promoted or remanded to precincts, and I for one am personally indifferent which is done. The choice between these two courses should depend entirely upon their conduct and efficiency, but there should be a choice.

Commissioner Andrews spoke to the same effect.

There was a private conference yesterday afternoon between Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews and Chief Conlin, at which the status of Acting Inspectors Brooks and McCullagh was discussed. It was rumored about the Central Office building that Conlin had been asked to make such a recommendation as would result in the promotion of the two acting Inspectors in spite of the opposition of Commissioner Parker, and that he had refused. Mr. Conlin would not discuss what had occurred at the conference, but President Roosevelt said emphatically that there was no truth in the story of the Chief's refusal. After the conference with Messrs. Roosevelt and Andrews, Chief Conlin had a long talk with Commissioner Parker.

There is one way out of the dilemma, of which the Chief can avail himself. He can simply remand the two acting Inspectors to precinct duty and assign two other Captains in their places. This is clearly within his powers, and would end the dispute as to Brooks and McCullagh. Chief Conlin has not exercised this power of remanding as freely as he is authorized to do by law, and has permitted the Commissioners to transfer, assign to duty, and remand members of the uniformed force clearly within his province, without protest. The Commissioners cannot, under the law, remand any officer on duty by assignment. This can only be done legally by the Chief.

It was said at Police Headquarters last evening that Chief Conlin intends to remand Brooks and McCullagh to precinct duty and to assign Capts. Allaire and Pickett as acting Inspectors, but the Chief refused to give any hint of his intentions in this direction. The board will meet to-day, when some action may be taken.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR CHARITY.

Signora Duse and Others to Act for the Kindergarten Association.

Without advertisement of any sort, beyond a fair mention of the facts, the benefit for the New-York Kindergarten Association on Thursday afternoon promises to be a brilliant success.

This is little surprising, when it is known that Signora Duse offers her services in her new play, "Parnela," adapted by Goldwin from Richardson's novel. Mme. Ternina and Mme. Gadski will appear at this benefit for the first time here, outside the Damrosch Opera Company, in which both have made themselves so favorably known. Mme. Ternina promises several songs. Mme. Gadski will sing the brook song from Mr. Damrosch's "Scarlet Letter," with the composer accompanying her. The Kneisel Quartet will play as only that quartet can.

Henry C. Miner has generously offered his beautiful Fifth Avenue Theatre for the occasion. The patrons have already sold nearly all the boxes and seats, except two or three boxes and part of the seats in the second balcony. The boxes remaining may be obtained from Mr. Henry F. Dimock of 66 West Thirty-seventh Street. The exchange of the cards of admission for reserved seats began at the box office of the theatre yesterday. Seats in the second balcony may be procured at the box office at $2 each.

As no cards have been issued beyond the actual seating capacity of the house, persons having any of which they cannot make use are requested to send them to Mrs. F. H. Bosworth of 26 West Forty-sixth Street by to-morrow.

Through the generosity of the artists who have offered their services, and of Mr. Miner, the Kindergarten Association has promise of large pecuniary aid, but it should not be forgotten that at least $5,000 must be obtained to carry on its work until June 1, and twice that sum should be assured the association, that its work may even be begun in the September following.

The association carries on fifteen kindergartens in those parts of the city most needing the elevating influence of kindergarten training on the young.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

It takes study—years of it—to make a good decorator.

He must know all that has been done in decoration from the days of Pompeii to the present time. He must be able to modify and harmonize styles to suit modern needs.

He must blend colors like an artist. He must be a connoisseur in furniture and fabrics, stained glass, and mural paintings.

—And yet there are people who think that anybody can decorate.

Come in and talk to our decorator.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

ORIENTAL

RUGS and

CARPETS

Our large importations for the Spring Season have arrived, and are now ready for inspection.

We have never shown a finer collection, embracing all sizes, colorings, and designs.

A wealth of beautiful examples in sizes from 5x3 feet to 9x6 feet at prices ranging from

$7.50 to $90.00.

Large carpets at correspondingly low prices.

Our guarantee of genuineness accompanies every sale.

W. & J. SLOANE

Broadway, 18th and 19th Sts.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—At the meetings of the American Institute at the Institute Rooms, 113 West Thirty-eighth Street, the lectures are free to the public. Thursday at 8 P. M., the Polytechnic section will have Prof. William Hallock of Columbia College, with a lecture on "Color," illustrated with brilliant experiments, and on Friday evening Prof. Louis H. Laudy of Columbia College will lecture upon the "Arc Light," fully illustrated, before the electrical section and the Henry Electrical Club.

—The Charity Organization Society appeals for $425 to pay the admittance fee of an aged couple into a home. The couple have excellent references, but no relatives able to aid them. Arrangements have been made to receive them at the home as soon as the money is raised. Money for this object sent to the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be duly and publicly acknowledged.

—Only two women appeared at the Civil Service Board rooms yesterday to be examined for places as assistant keepers in the Department of Correction. The places pay $700 a year each. Sixty candidates for policemen were examined mentally in the Civil Service Board rooms yesterday by the Police Civil Service Examiners. These had previously undergone a physical examination.

—Owing to the elaborateness of the work on the Theodore Thomas testimonial, Tiffany & Co. will not have it completed until March 27, and the presentation will be deferred until Saturday night, March 28. Rudolph Aronson reports that he has received subscriptions from nearly every prominent composer and conductor in this country.

—"The Shop Girl" company will sail for England on the steamship St. Paul to-morrow. George Grossmith, Jr., one of the troupe, will make his appearance in it when it opens at the Gaiety Theatre as soon as he reaches London. Some of the company will return here with the next burlesque organization sent here by George Edwardes.

—THE NEW-YORK TIMES has received $5 from the New-York Athletic Club for the benefit of Mrs. Carrie Crofton, who is dangerously ill in her tenement-house home, 398 East Fifty-first Street, and has four children dependent on her for support.

—Judge Fitzgerald yesterday, in Part IV., General Sessions, sentenced William Remington, alias Scott, to eight months in the penitentiary on his plea of guilty of counterfeiting the labels of a patent medicine. Remington pleaded guilty last week.

—Chief Justice Andrews of the Court of Appeals was a visitor at the criminal branch of the Supreme Court yesterday. He sat on the bench with Justice Smyth for an hour watching the murder trial of John B. Morfini.

—Robert Adams, a clerk, thirty-eight years old, was found sick and destitute yesterday afternoon at 88 Park Row. An ambulance was called from Gouverneur Hospital. He died in the ambulance before the hospital was reached.

—Special entertainments under the auspices of the Holy Name Society of St. Patrick's Cathedral will be held in the cathedral school hall, 111 East Fiftieth Street, this evening and to-morrow evening.

—Major Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, who is at the St. Denis Hotel, will deliver a lecture Friday evening in Chickering Hall in the interest of Battle Abbey of the Southern Confederacy.

—One dollar has been received from E. M. by THE NEW-YORK TIMES for the destitute family of David Lent whose misfortune was made public in Sunday's paper.

—The Aden-Zanzibar cable is interrupted. Messages for Zanzibar and places south can go by the west coast route at increased rates.

Brooklyn.

—Prof. Francis Hovey Stoddard of the University of the City of New-York will lecture in the Art Building, 174 Montague Street, Brooklyn, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute. The subject of this lecture, which is the fourth of the course on the development of Fiction, will be "Romanticism in Fiction," as illustrated in the "Mysteries of Udolpho" of Mrs. Radcliffe, the "Werther" and "Wilhelm Meister" of Goethe, and the "Notre Dame" and "Les Misérables" of Victor Hugo.

—Patrick F. Fallon has brought suit against the City of Brooklyn to recover $2,16.07 alleged salary unpaid. He was a Street Inspector, and was discharged by City Works Commissioner White in 1894. In the course of the case Justice Gaynor said: "Mr. White's conduct in office was such that it needs no court to establish any question as to his good faith."

—Andrew Olsen of 590 Court Street was arrested late Sunday night for violating the excise law. There were fifteen men and women in his saloon, drinking, dancing, and shouting, when the place was raided. Olsen pleaded guilty before Justice Tighe yesterday and was fined $50.

—President Patrick H. Flynn of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company yesterday said that an appeal would be taken from the report of the commission that decided adversely to his company's using Union Street.

—Commissioner Willis of the Department of City Works yesterday received twelve bids for the erection of the Tower building at Wallabout Market. The highest bid is $10,995, and the lowest, $12,310.

—Alfred E.

Tuesday
March 17-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

CITY COLLEGES OPPOSED

SUPERINTENDENT MAXWELL FAVORS BROOKLYN'S HIGH SCHOOLS.

Says New-York's System of Higher Education Is Not Sufficiently Democratic, and Hopes Its Present Public School Methods Will Not Prevail in Greater New-York—Boards of Trustees Exercise Powers They Should Not Have.

The attention of William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Brooklyn public schools, was called yesterday to the remarks concerning him made by John Jasper, Superintendent of the New-York public schools. Mr. Jasper was quoted in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Sunday as saying, among other things, in reference to Mr. Maxwell: "He never has been in a New-York public school to my knowledge. It may be that the Brooklyn public-school system is a good one, but, if so, it is not due to Superintendent Maxwell. Superintendent Maxwell says he opposes consolidation because he fears that the light of his educational system may be quenched by the imposition of ours upon Brooklyn, but I suspect that he is not so much worried about his school system as he is about something else."

"A personal attack on me by Mr. Jasper is entirely unworthy of notice," said Superintendent Maxwell yesterday.

When asked what system of public-school administration he favored for Greater New-York, Mr. Maxwell said: "From what I have read, I believe what is called the compromise bill, now in the Legislature, is the best measure so far proposed. It provides for a central Board of Education. The city is divided into six districts, in each of which is to be established a Board of Inspection. Then there is to be a Board of Superintendents to nominate teachers.

"In answer to the attack made by Commissioner Charles Strauss of New-York on the Brooklyn system of licensing teachers and its alleged laxness, I have to say that if Mr. Strauss had ever compared the two systems, in New-York and Brooklyn, he would use very different language. There is no system of licensing teachers in the United States that is more strict or more just than that which is enforced in Brooklyn."

Superintendent Maxwell was questioned in regard to his attack on the New-York public-school system, made before the Lexow consolidation inquiry committee, in which he said it was the most antiquated in the United States.

"Under the system in New-York City," said Mr. Maxwell, "there is a central Board of Education, with very little power, and there is a Board of Education, called a Board of Trustees, in every ward, that really holds all the power with regard to the schools. These Boards of Trustees have the appointing power, and that is the power that really controls the system. The central board practically never exercises its veto power in the case of appointment of teachers by the Trustees. The result has been that the public-school system of New-York City has been dominated by politics.

"According to the Health Board returns, the present population of New-York is 1,910,000, and of Brooklyn 1,100,000. There are 187,000 school children registered in New-York and 119,000 in Brooklyn. One in 10 in New-York and 1 in 9 in Brooklyn out of the total population are in the public schools; therefore, we afford better school accommodations in Brooklyn.

"If Brooklyn be consolidated with New-York, as New-York is the larger, the wealthier, and the stronger city, we can expect but one thing, so far as our school systems are concerned, and that is that the New-York system will be extended to Brooklyn.

"There is another important difference between the public-school systems of New-York and Brooklyn. In New-York, the city has established two colleges—one called the College of the City of New-York, the other called the Normal College. These colleges, so called, are, in the view of educators, four-fifths high school and one-fifth college. But, be that as it may, the fact of establishing colleges, with the great expense that has been involved in the establishment of colleges, has so far prevented New-York from building high schools. What is the result? Only about one-third of the girls who graduate from the grammar schools of New-York every year are admitted to the Normal College. Only about one-third, perhaps not over one-fourth, of the boys who graduate from the grammar schools of New-York are admitted to the College of the City of New-York. Two-thirds, at least, of all the girls and two-thirds of all the boys cannot find admission to these colleges.

"The result is that New-York has established, in connection with its system of higher education, the purely aristocratic idea, admitting only picked, selected pupils to these two colleges. Brooklyn, on the other hand, so far as its higher education goes, has gone exactly on the opposite course, and has adopted the purely democratic idea, which is that every boy and girl who graduates from the grammar schools shall have the opportunity to go on in the higher education. Are we to have that system of New-York introduced into Brooklyn? I sincerely hope not.

"I cannot say what would be the effect of consolidation on the public-school systems of Greater New-York. That would depend, of course, on the way the charter was drawn. The politicians of New-York City have always, heretofore, succeeded in defeating any scheme for school reform."

HIS BOND DEALING IN COURT.

Abraham White Traded with Russell Sage and Others, and a Boston Bank Objected.

Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court yesterday, denied an application for an injunction to restrain Abraham White and his wife, Cora T. White, from disposing of bonds of the new Government issue of the value of $201,675.50. The application was made by the Hancock National Bank of Boston.

Mr. White is a Boston broker, and was awarded an option on $900,000 worth of the bonds. He did not have the money necessary to obtain the bonds, and made an arrangement with the Hancock Bank to handle them. The agreement entered into was that the bank was to receive $15,000 of the profits and a commission of one-fourth of 1 per cent. Mr. and Mrs. White consented to this arrangement.

It turned out that the bank did not have enough gold to pay the call loan. However, it made another arrangement with the Third National Bank of this city to pay the necessary gold. The Third National Bank paid $200,000 on the bonds, and the first installment was deposited in the Sub-Treasury.

Mr. White at this time began to deal on the stock market through the brokerage firm of E. B. Cuthbert & Co. of this city and Boston. On coming to this city he was introduced to Russell Sage, who, it is reported, said he was amazed at the profit the Hancock National Bank was to make on the bonds, and declared that he could operate for him for a great deal less.

Mr. White consented to allow Mr. Sage and E. B. Cuthbert & Co. to furnish the balance on the bonds. All that Mr. Sage and the brokerage firm could furnish at the time was enough gold to pay for $640,000 worth of the bonds. Mr. White induced Zimmermann & Forshay to furnish $80,000 more in gold. Mr. White was to get the profit due him after those who furnished the gold were reimbursed.

Mr. White was contented until, encouraged by his gains, he obtained from Russell Sage a "tip" on the stock market and followed it. He lost $20,000 worth of his profits on the bonds in this way. The Hancock Bank, hearing of Mr. White's dealings with Mr. Sage and others, instituted suit for the recovery of the $15,000 and the one-fourth of 1 per cent. commission. The bank also applied for the injunction. Mr. Sage and the other brokers are made party defendants in the suit.

The counsel for Mr. White, in opposing the application for an injunction, admitted the purchase of the bonds and the transaction with the Hancock National Bank. The allegation made by the bank that Mr. White and his wife were insolvent was denied by them. They likewise asserted that because the Hancock National Bank could not furnish all the gold necessary it practically broke the agreement, causing Mr. White and his wife to pay $1,500 in excess of what they would have paid had they not been delayed, and causing a loss in interest of $1,000. This $2,500 will be made a counterclaim when the Hancock National Bank suit is tried.

CONSOLIDATION NOT PROBABLE.

Warner Miller on Nicaragua and Panama Canal Companies Rumors.

The attention of Warner Miller was called yesterday to the revived discussion of an old rumor that a consolidation of the Nicaragua and Panama Canal Companies was being considered. Mr. Miller is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company.

"That talk is about eleven years old," said he, "but I have heard nothing of it except talk."

Mr. Miller was asked what he thought of such a scheme, and whether a consolidation would involve the Clayton-Bulwer treaty or in other respects raise international questions. He replied that as an officer of the company he would prefer not to discuss those subjects. He recalled, however, that the construction company was reorganized in 1893, and that it was free of all debt.

PARIS AND LONDON BONNETS.

Private Exhibition by Frederick Loeser & Co. of Brooklyn.

Crowds of interested women filled the fifth floor of Frederick Loeser & Co.'s store, at 484 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, in spite of the bad weather.

The occasion was a private exhibition of bonnets and hats, just received from Paris and London. Some notable examples of the work of Virot, Caroline Reboux, Camille Roger, and Virot-Berthe were shown.

"It would be difficult to give an idea of the fashions in millinery this Spring," said the head of the millinery department. "The styles are so varied and the fashions so pronounced that they must be seen to be appreciated. The most noticeable characteristic is the great quantity of flowers and trimming used."

One of the most attractive features of the exhibition was a toque by Virot, named in honor of Mme. Reichemberg of the Comédie Française. It is in three pieces, projecting slightly in front, and to a point. The middle piece laps over the others. This model is embroidered all over with gold and precious stones.

A small capote, for theatre wear, is entirely composed of flowers and foliage. The hat is slightly cut away, and has on the side a bunch of camellias. A hat, by Camille Roger, which received a large share of admiration, is medium sized and round, the whole being almost one mass of foliage and roses, in every shade of pink. The hat is covered with dark brown tulle, to give an effect of cobwebs.

TO LEAD A NEW CRUSADE

DR. PARKHURST WILL BATTLE NOW FOR STATE REFORMS.

What He Says of the Raines Bill and the Manner It Was Jammed Through—Would Reform the Legislature—His Views on Greater New-York, and the Distrust He Feels in the Lawmakers Who Have Charge of the Measure.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst is about to lead another crusade, and this time he is going into State matters. He will not yet make public the lines on which he will conduct the attack. He simply allows it to be known that he will make his assault on the present legislative methods and ideas and the "boss" system.

Within the past few months Dr. Parkhurst has traveled much in the State. He has been about the halls of legislation in Albany; he has visited Buffalo and many of the small cities and villages. He has been using his powers of observation. He has been talking with State officials, members of the Legislature, business men, farmers, politicians, and, in fact, representatives of almost all classes. He has been sounding them, finding their views on legislative questions and his reform ideas.

Armed with the results of his observations, Dr. Parkhurst is about to enter politics again and surprise some of those who had counted him out as an active factor in the Presidential contest of this year. He was visited last evening at his house by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES and asked his opinion about the Raines bill, now in the hands of Gov. Morton.

"So far I have had nothing to say about the Raines bill," he said. "I have been giving so much attention to the Greater New-York bill that I have had no time to become thoroughly acquainted with the other measure. So far as I can see, however, it is very good in some parts and very bad in others. It is like a pill which has a sugar coating that conceals the bitterness in the centre.

"But if the bill were good all through, if there was nothing bad in its provisions, yet I would still feel called on to condemn it, because of the methods used in securing its passage through the Legislature. If the Ten Commandments of God had been made the basis of the moral law by the methods used in putting the Raines bill through the Senate and Assembly, I would not feel bound by them.

"The legislators no longer represent the people. They do not pretend to do so. They set themselves up as substitutes, and legislate in their own interest with little regard for the feelings of the people.

"A few weeks ago, in my sermon, I referred to a State Senator with whom I rode to Albany. That Senator said to me at the time that no measure is presented to a Senator for his vote without his first question being as to the effect that measure will have on his own political future.

"For years measures have been passed by the Legislature under such conditions, and the people have not been consulted. They are beginning to resent this. From New-York City to Buffalo good citizens are ready to join a movement which will again place them in control of their legislation and put an end to present methods. The Raines bill has done much to crystallize sentiment. The members of the Legislature knew the general feeling of the people of the State regarding that measure, and then they rushed it through before the storm of indignation should become so great as to overwhelm them."

"How can this be remedied?"

"The people still have the power in their own hands. When their indignation reaches such a pitch that they are determined to put an end to such methods they will find a way to accomplish their purpose."

"Are you about to lead such a movement?"

"I do not care to go into the matter just yet. I will only say that I am working in the State."

"What part do you intend to take in the Greater New-York question?"

"I have devoted a great deal of thought to that, but I am not yet prepared to speak. In a few weeks I shall devote one of my sermons to the problems presented by Greater New-York. I am not opposed to consolidation on a proper basis, but unless a proper law is passed there are evils of government, now found in New-York, that will simply be doubled by consolidation.

"The managers of the bill pretend that they have abandoned the idea of governing the city by Commissioners during the transition period. That may be. I will believe it when the Greater New-York bill is passed, and not before. Those people cannot be trusted. I have not an iota of confidence in them. The avidity with which they seized on the Raines bill and the Greater New-York bill, and the enthusiasm with which they passed the former and are pushing the latter shows that they have some great interest in the matter. I will not trust them."

Affairs of the Mining Exchange.

In order to strengthen the financial affairs of the Mining Exchange, as a basis for future operations, a committee was appointed yesterday at a meeting of members, to examine all accounts and report the findings as soon as practicable.

MAYOR WURSTER A DICTATOR.

City Clerk Benjamin, in Search of Patronage, Says He Is Worse than "Boss" McLaughlin.

"I think you are a worse dictator than 'Boss' McLaughlin has ever been in his palmiest days," said City Clerk Joseph Benjamin to Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn in the latter's office yesterday, when the City Clerk headed a delegation representing the Fidelity Club of the Twenty-first Ward, that visited the Mayor in quest of patronage.

Mr. Benjamin in speaking of the interview said that he said to the Mayor: "I suppose, Mr. Mayor, in making these appointments you will recognize the Twenty-first Ward, and in doing so recognize the President of the ward committee and the members of the county and executive committees."

To this, the City Clerk says, the Mayor replied: "I won't recognize anybody but my friends. I might as well speak plainly to you."

"What do you mean by that? I suppose we Republicans all stand on the same footing. We helped to elect you," said Mr. Benjamin.

"Well, you never were for me; you were opposed to me in the convention for Mayor," said the Mayor.

"You know very well I told you plainly that I was pledged to Mr. Bryant, and I simply exercised my right to advocate him," replied Mr. Benjamin. "If you are opposed to me and I am going to be ostracized from the Republican Party simply for that reason, because I exercised my right as a Republican and kept my promise, acting as I believed for the best interests of the party, I might as well go back to my ward and resign from the organization."

And then, according to Mr. Benjamin, the Mayor was informed that he was more of a dictator than "Boss" McLaughlin had ever been, and after this action three or four places were promised to the Fidelity Club.

Mayor Wurster gave his version of the interview as follows:

"I told them that I knew of the services rendered by the club during the campaign, and when the opportunity arose I should recognize those services. Whatever Mr. Benjamin had to say was not germane to the subject under discussion, and I must decline to be brought into any newspaper controversy in regard to that conversation. I will say one thing, however—Mr. Bryant's name was not mentioned."

HIS ENERGIES WERE UNIMPAIRED.

Canon Gore Says George Romanes Had Not Softening of the Brain.

The publication of George Romanes's "Thoughts on Religion," edited by Canon Gore of Westminster Abbey, was followed by statements in high scientific circles in this country to the effect that the book was of no value, because during the last years of his life Romanes suffered from softening of the brain. Application to Canon Gore for information upon this matter was made, and the following has been received in reply:

The Rev. George S. Payson, New-York:

My Dear Sir: The report you refer to is a malignant slander. The best refutation of it is to be found in the statement made by Dr. Burdon Sanderson, who is an acknowledged authority of the first class on biological subjects, made before the British Association the year before last, shortly after George Romanes's death, that he had retained his intellectual energies up to the last unimpaired. This is fully and absolutely true. I will see to Dr. Burdon Sanderson's statement being published. Yours sincerely,

For CHARLES GORE.
C. Lawrence.

4 Little Cloisters, Westminster, S. W., March 7, 1896.

GOING TO THE BROADWAY.

"Rob Roy" and "Excelsior, Jr.," to Have Time Given Up by Miln.

George C. Miln's season of Shakespearean productions, which was planned to continue for five weeks at the Broadway Theatre, will close with this week. Arrangements have been made to fill the time which Mr. Miln relinquishes, so that the theatre will be kept open constantly until the appearance of De Wolf Hopper in his new comic opera in April. Next Monday Mr. Whitney's "Rob Roy" company will begin a week's season at the house, and on March 30 E. E. Rice's production of "Excelsior, Jr.," will be transferred from the Olympia Theatre to the Broadway, to remain there until the beginning of Mr. Hopper's season.

What will take the place of "Excelsior, Jr.," at the Olympia has not yet been definitely decided. Mr. Hammerstein is engaged in the work of elaborating his "Marguerite" so that it will be long enough to furnish an entire evening's entertainment, and the suggestion has been made that the operetta be given in the music hall and the vaudeville performance in the theatre. No absolute decision on this point has yet been made, however.

Cuban Festival Next Sunday.

The Cuban Libre Festival, to be given next Sunday at the Grand Central Palace, is for the benefit of the Cuban patriots. The various local Cuban societies are doing all in their power to make the festival the means of procuring arms for the soldiers now fighting for liberty. One of the features of the festival will be an allegorical spectacle illustrative of the present war in Cuba, entitled "From Slavery to Freedom," in which a grand chorus of 100 voices, under the direction of Harvy Dodd, will be used. Adolph Kirchner's new composition, the "Veteran's March," will also be performed by the Thirteenth Regiment Band. Addresses will also be delivered by William Sulzer and Rafael Narro, and there will be musical selections by Marie Stori, Aurora Grata Quartet, M. Floryn, and Will S. Rising.

DR. ABBOTT CRITICISED

THE REV. G. R. KRAMER OBJECTS TO HIS SERMONS ON EVOLUTION.

"If Dr. Abbott Were a Presbyterian or a Methodist, I Think that, in View of Those Statements of His, It Would Not Be Long Before He Would Have to Give Up His Pulpit," He Says—Views Contrary to Reason and Bible.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott has been preaching a series of sermons in Plymouth Church Sunday evenings on "The Theology of an Evolutionist." The first sermon was delivered Sunday evening, March 8, and in it Dr. Abbott discussed creation and evolution. In the course of the sermon Dr. Abbott made several statements with which some Brooklyn clergymen do not agree.

One who does not agree with Dr. Abbott is the Rev. George R. Kramer, pastor of the Pilgrim Baptist Church, Brooklyn. Mr. Kramer comes of a family of ministers. His father was a Methodist preacher for many years, and two of his brothers are rectors in the Episcopal Church.

"Most decidedly I do not agree with Dr. Abbott," said Mr. Kramer yesterday, "and I am thankful I don't. I believe that his views are contrary both to reason and the Bible."

In the course of his first sermon Dr. Abbott said: "Theology had built the whole scheme of redemption on the fall of man. That had been the one great basic fact. Man made perfect—man fallen—man to be recovered. But when I opened my Bible and began to study, I found in the third chapter of Genesis the story of the fall, and nowhere else in all the Old Testament so much as a direct allusion to it. It was not in the laws of Moses. It was not in the historical books. It was not in the poem of Job. It was not anywhere in the Psalms of David. It was not anywhere in the great prophets. Then I turned to the New Testament. It was not in any one of the Gospels. It was never referred to by Christ. It was not referred to by Peter, nor by John, nor by James. It was referred to only by Paul. By him only incidentally, except in one place, and that one place the fifth chapter of Romans. It was referred to in a parenthesis, which might be taken out and the scope of the argument would be left unchanged."

This passage is the one to which Mr. Kramer takes the most exception.

"In the last part of that statement," he said, "Dr. Abbott seems to push Paul aside. He practically says: 'Paul refers to it in a passage which might as well be omitted.' Who has the authority to omit this passage, or any other passage?

"Furthermore, Dr. Abbott is not entirely correct in saying that the story of the fall was in Genesis, 'and nowhere else in all the Old Testament so much as a direct allusion to it.' In Job xxxi., 33, it says: 'If I covered my transgression as Adam, by hiding mine iniquity in my bosom.' Moreover, the whole theory of the Mosaic Law is built upon the belief in the fall of Adam as an actual fact.

"Paul's writings are full of reference to his actual belief, besides the one to which Dr. Abbott refers, in the fifth chapter of Romans. In the second chapter of I. Timothy, verses 13 and 14, he says: 'For Adam was first formed, then Eve. And Adam was not deceived, but the woman being deceived was in the transgression.'

"Dr. Abbott seems to me to have come within the prophecy of Paul, 'For the time will come when they will not endure sound doctrine; and they shall turn away their ears from the truth and it shall be turned into fables.' When a man like Robert Ingersoll comes on a platform and says that the whole Bible is false, people expect it from him, but when a man like Dr. Abbott enters Plymouth Church pulpit and declares that one part of the Bible can be left out, and that another part is a fable, the people reason that if Dr. Abbott says one part is wrong, why isn't it all wrong?"

The part of Dr. Abbott's sermon in which, according to Mr. Raines's view, he classed one part of the Bible as a fable, is as follows:

"Did Adam fall 6,000 years ago? I do not know, and I desire to say it reverently, I do not care. If I found the story of a garden with fruit, which, if a man ate it, would make him immortal, and fruit which, if he ate it, would give him a consciousness of good and evil, with a serpent which talked to him and with a God who walked in the garden, if I found that in Greek literature, or Roman literature, or Hindoo literature, or Norse literature, I would say, That is a beautiful fable. I wonder what truth I can find in that fable. And I do not see any reason why, finding it in Hebrew literature, we should not say, That is beautiful fable. I wonder what truth is in that fable."

Of this passage Mr. Kramer said: "If we believe that a straightforward statement of facts like the creation and fall of Adam to be a fable, why should we not say that the story of the incarnation of Christ is a fable? Where are we to distinguish? We can see that certain passages are apostrophes, or are allegories, but what is there in that part of Genesis which should lead us to call it a fable?

"I don't want to be understood as denying the theory of evolution. There is a kind of evolution—the evolution of a Cunard Liner from a steaming teakettle. In the case of man the line of relationship to the animal is not traced. Of course, there is a missing link.

"If Dr. Abbott were a Presbyterian or a Methodist, I think that, in view of those statements of his, it would not be long before he would have to give up his pulpit. There has been much discussion of that sermon among clergymen in this city, and I think I am safe in saying that nearly all disagree with him."

Mr. Kramer preached to his congregation a sermon last Sunday evening in refutation of Dr. Abbott's views, taking for his text Romans, v., 12-19, the passage of Paul's writings to which Dr. Abbott referred.

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the next Six Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris,
Grant Allen, Julian Hawthorne,
and Many Others.

A SECRET OF THE HEART,

(NOW RUNNING,)

A DETECTIVE STORY BY HOWARD FIELDING,

will be finished Thursday, March 19.

MARCH 20 AND 21, "OUR LEARNED FELLOW-TOWNSMAN," BY GEORGE GISSING.

SEVERE ON INSANE PATIENTS.

Controversy Between Bellevue and Manhattan State Hospitals.

For some time there has been trouble between the Commissioners of Charities and the officials of the Manhattan State Hospital, on account of the refusal of the latter to receive patients from Bellevue Hospital unless each patient was provided with a new suit of clothes previous to being transferred from Bellevue to the Manhattan State Hospital.

The Commissioners of Charities brought mandamus proceedings last week against the officials of the Manhattan State Hospital, and the case was argued in the Supreme Court, before Justice MacLean, who reserved decision.

The Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital held a meeting yesterday behind closed doors, and when it was over ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, the President of the board, said that there was nothing of importance transacted at the meeting.

"We are awaiting Justice MacLean's decision," he said, "and will take no steps until we receive it."

In the meantime, there is a deadlock between the Manhattan State Hospital authorities and the Bellevue authorities, and the insane patients are being crowded together at Bellevue.

GRAHAM M'ADAM NOT READY TO PLEAD.

He and F. W. Anthony Want to Inspect the Grand Jury's Minutes.

Graham McAdam, who was arrested last Tuesday on an indictment charging him with grand larceny in the second degree in selling alleged fraudulent charters for Lloyd's fire insurance companies, was before Judge Newburger in Part I. of the General Sessions Court yesterday.

A motion was made by his counsel for permission to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury that found the indictment. Judge Newburger said he would give his decision on Thursday. McAdam will not enter a plea to the indictment until the decision is given.

Frank W. Anthony, who was indicted for a similar offense, and who came from St. Louis last week and surrendered himself, also made a request to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury, and reserved pleading until the decision is given.

Both men are out on bail.

Brooklyn Institute's Purchase.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences has acquired control of the Brooklyn Art Association building, adjoining the Academy of Music, on Montague Street, by purchasing the ninety-one shares of stock formerly owned by the late Gordon L. Ford. The price paid was $350 a share, the same figure that the People's Trust Company paid for it when it purchased it from the Ford estate. The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences now owns 192 of the 275 shares of stock. The money came from the sale of the old Institute building, at Washington and Concord Streets.

E. A. Morrison & Son.

OPENING DAYS.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,

MARCH 18TH AND 19TH.

Ladies' French Dresses and Wraps.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GOODS.

893 BROADWAY.

BOLD DAYLIGHT THIEF

LEISURELY TESTED SILVERWARE IN A WEST SIDE RESIDENCE.

When Mrs. Wineburgh Returned from Shopping He Opened the Door for Her and Said He Was from the Police Department—She Screamed, but He Pushed Her Aside and, Outrunning a Servant and a Policeman, Made His Escape.

A thief secured several hundred dollars' worth of silverware in the residence of M. Wineburgh, 25 West Seventy-sixth Street, yesterday. He was disturbed while leisurely testing the family plate with acids. Although chased through Central Park by a policeman, the robber escaped.

Mrs. Wineburgh went out shopping yesterday morning. A policeman stopped at the basement shortly after 11 o'clock, and one of the three servants in the kitchen treated him to a cup of coffee. It is supposed that the door was left open, giving the thief an opportunity to gain an entrance.

In the dining room the thief tested all the silverware with acid in order to determine its value. As a result of the experiments over forty pieces of plated articles he left behind are discolored. The booty he carried away in his pockets included one dozen oyster forks, with the initials "M. W." on the handles; one dozen coffee spoons, a pair of salad tongs, an almond tray and spoon, a soup ladle, five dinner forks, one dozen pearl-handled knives, and a varied collection of napkin rings, teaspoons, and nut picks. The burglar did not have a chance to apply the acid test to the rest of the family silver up stairs, owing to a sudden interruption, which, however, did not come from the servants.

Mrs. Wineburgh returned from her shopping trip at noon. On the street at the time were a number of men shoveling snow from the sidewalks. Mrs. Wineburgh rang the bell. The robber responded and greeted her with a polite bow.

"Who are you, and what are you doing here?" said Mrs. Wineburgh.

"Oh," he replied, with a smile, "I am connected with the Police Department, and there has been some trouble."

He started to brush by, but she suspected that he was a thief, and attempted to prevent his leaving the house. He pushed her aside and rushed down the doorsteps to the street. Mrs. Wineburgh then closed the door and began to shriek, with the intention of alarming the servants in the basement. The servants responded, and rushed out on the street, screaming.

The thief by this time had almost reached the corner of Central Park West. One of the servants chased him to the Central Park wall. A moment later a Park policeman joined in the chase, but too late.

The robber is described as a tall, stout man, weighing about 160 pounds, dark complexioned, and with a black mustache. He was dressed in dark clothes and a black derby hat.

Mrs. Lydia A. Walsh Dies Suddenly.

Mrs. Lydia A. Walsh, who lived with her son-in-Law, W. D. Liddle, at 191 Penn Street, Brooklyn, attended the Ross Street Presbyterian Church Sunday morning, and while on her way home was taken ill, and later in the afternoon died from apoplexy. She was sixty-eight years old and leaves two children. Mrs. Walsh was a daughter of the late Phineas Burgess, the shipbuilder, whose heirs have just obtained a judgment against the United States in the Court of Claims for $77,550.45.

Ambassador Uhl to Sail To-day.

Edwin F. Uhl, who was recently appointed Ambassador to Germany, taking the post made vacant by the sudden death, in Berlin, of Theodore Runyon, will sail for Bremen to-day on board the North German Lloyd steamship Saale. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Uhl, the Misses Uhl, and Master Uhl.

A SECRET OF THE HEART.

By HOWARD FIELDING.

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SYNOPSIS.

Mr. Willard Davis is the head of the Union surface lines of New-York, and his office is in the rear of the company's rooms on the third floor of the Ann Street Bank Building. Associated with him in various schemes for the absorption of small street car lines is George Stalbridge. Stalbridge is much disliked by Willard Davis's nephew, young Davis, who believes that Stalbridge is leading his uncle into dangerous and corrupt schemes with the object of finally securing control of the great property himself, and of gaining the hand of Willard Davis's daughter, now engaged to Walter Norman. The morning after a transaction by which a small line in which Norman is interested is swallowed up by the large company, young Davis goes down to remonstrate with his uncle. He meets Stalbridge in front of the bank building, and rebukes him. As he mentions Norman's name, young Davis notes that Stalbridge glances upward in a startled way toward the elevated railroad. Young Davis goes to his uncle's office, followed by Stalbridge. The door is locked. There is a key inside the lock. A moan is heard, and then a crash. Young Davis pushes the key out with Stalbridge's key, and unlocks the door. He sees his uncle on his knees. The latter tries to speak, and falls to the floor dead. As young Davis entered the room, a door opposite closed with a snap. He bursts it in, but finds the room beyond vacant, with an open window looking on the stone court. It is found that Willard Davis's body has two wounds, one in the head made by a heavy instrument, and one a stab in the breast with a small pointed weapon. A detective is summoned, who finds Willard Davis's key on the floor near the entrance door. A towel is hung on a looking-glass high above the washstand. Blood stains are found on the door and on the edges of the wash basin. Stalbridge suggests that Norman is a very tall man. Meanwhile, among the crowd that gathered at the scene, young Davis had noticed a tall Italian, who excitedly proclaims the murder a just deed.

PART III.

MR. STALBRIDGE IS AMUSED AND STARTLED.

"Your friend, Mr. Stalbridge, is a wonderful man."

So said Detective Johnson to me on the evening of the day of the murder.

I was too deeply interested in learning what Stalbridge had done to think of protesting against his being called my friend. After leaving the scene of the crime for the purpose of conveying the dreadful news to my aunt and my cousin, I had known scarcely anything of the progress of the case. The detective had promised to report to me at my uncle's house, and I had been impatiently awaiting his coming. It was about 8 o'clock when he was shown into the drawing-room, and he responded to my eager question with praise of Stalbridge.

"What has he done?" I demanded. "Has he found the murderer?"

"Not yet," replied the detective, "but he is working down to him rapidly. That man has more than the instinct of a bloodhound. The hound must hunt for the trail, but Mr. Stalbridge knows where the trail is without hunting for it."

"I should view such knowledge with suspicion," said I.

"Oh, come now," retorted Johnson good-naturedly, "you are doing your friend an injustice. To say nothing of his character, it is impossible to suspect him of any participation in this crime. Certainly nobody could suffer more than he does by the death of Mr. Davis."

"You should see Mr. Davis's daughter," I said, bitterly.

"Is she taking it hard?"

"I never saw such grief. It is heartrending. She was scarcely in her right mind when I saw her last."

"Mr. Norman is here, I suppose?"

"No, he is not here. We have been unable to find him."

"I had the same luck," said Johnson, some slight token of interest appearing in his mechanically expressionless voice. "I called at his rooms twice."

"What for?" I demanded.

"I hardly knew what for, the first time," he replied; "but the second time I went after this."

He showed me a stiletto with a jeweled handle. I knew it well, having seen it often in Norman's rooms, where there was a rubbishy lot of quaint weapons, with a few that were interesting and valuable.

"Johnson," said I, "if you let Stalbridge induce you to drag Norman into this case, you'll make an awful mistake."

"Mr. Stalbridge doesn't urge it," he replied. "I think he suspects somebody else. But I can't overlook Norman altogether. You see, this railroad business brings him into the case, and if I don't hunt him up the newspapers will jump on me. That's what we're all afraid of, you know—the newspapers. Now, if you think I am likely to get jumped on worse for arresting Norman than for letting him alone, why I'll act accordingly. I haven't any feeling in the matter; and as for knowing who killed Mr. Davis, or having any suspicions of it, my mind is as empty as a box full of nothing."

"Hasn't anything been done except this foolish business about Norman?" I asked, impatiently.

"Oh, yes; there's the examination by the Coroner's physician. I haven't the written report, but I can give you the substance of it. Your opinion regarding the stab wound was correct. It pierced the heart. Death must have been almost instantaneous. That proves my theory that the fatal blow was struck while you stood outside the door. Ah! good evening, Mr. Stalbridge."

I turned just as the gaunt, high-shouldered figure stalked into the room.

Stalbridge, usually so excessively courteous, gave no greeting to either of us. He looked like a man with one idea—vengeance.

"Have you done anything with the fragments of that document?" he demanded of the detective.

"Mrs. Johnson has them, sir," he replied. "She is far cleverer than any man at that sort of work."

"What is this document?" I asked.

"I was just going to tell you about it when Mr. Stalbridge came in," said Johnson. "You know my theory of the crime. Mr. Davis was struck down, and then the murderer removed a paper from the desk. The blood stains on the remaining papers proves this conclusively, to my mind. I confess that I had little hope of ever finding that document; but I now believe that we have it in hand."

"Where did you find it?"

"Wait a moment. Not so fast. You know how the murderer escaped. By a desperate exercise of agility, aided evidently by the natural advantage of height, he climbed from a window of your uncle's rear room into an unoccupied suite which also had a rear window on the court.

"Naturally, I suggested an examination of those apartments to see whether he had

"You Lie, Stalbridge; I Am Here to Defend Myself."

left any clue behind him. Mr. Stalbridge joined me in the search. It was fruitless at first, except that we found all the doors unlocked, showing that the murderer could have had unimpeded passage through the rooms.

"After a careful examination I was on the point of abandoning that field; but Mr. Stalbridge insisted that there must be something to reward our endeavors. And so there was, for, on the final search, I found ten thousand tiny bits of paper in a cupboard under a set-bowl in one of the rooms.

"I might not have recognized the importance of this discovery but for Mr. Stalbridge. Said he: "The murderer did this. It was to be expected. We ought to have known for a certainty that these scraps of paper were here. He had committed murder to secure that document. He dared not go out upon the street with it in his pocket for fear of arrest. If he had been taken with this upon him, what could have saved him?"

"I was inclined to be skeptical, but an examination of the bits of paper showed me that they once formed part of a legal document. Besides, it was easy to see that they had not been many hours in that place. Moreover, care had been taken to tear the paper into fragments of nearly equal size, so as to prevent any person from putting them together properly."

"It can be done," said Stalbridge; "and I will stake my life that the document proves to be the contract which delivered the Twenty-seventh Street road into our hands. Moreover, Mr. Davis," he continued, addressing me directly, "I have to inform you that your friend Norman has disappeared."

"You lie, Stalbridge," said a deep, intense voice. "I am here to defend myself."

Norman strode into the room. He was almost a giant in stature, and the strength of his facial outline matched the tremendous energy of his form. His cheeks and even his forehead were flushed with anger. I knew what he had heard of the suspicion that had been directed toward him; the attempts to find him, and the search of his apartments, and that he attributed the injury, rightly, to Stalbridge.

Knowing Norman's high temper, I was afraid that he might do an act of violence which he would regret all his life. I hastily placed myself between them, and just then Johnson said, in his most lifeless tone:

"Mr. Norman, I had the pleasure of calling upon you this afternoon when you were not at home, and I took several things out of your room."

The giant uttered a sound like the growling of a tiger, and instantly turned upon the detective. I expected to see Johnson annihilated, but he skillfully retreated from the peril which he had so recklessly invoked. He backed through a doorway into the music room, and Norman followed.

What happened in that room afterward I am unable to state, but there was no violence. Probably Norman found it impossible to be angry with such an automaton as Johnson.

There was a great deal in my mind in that moment when I found myself alone with Stalbridge. I saw in him the most

The Detective Backed Through a Doorway into the Music Room.

dangerous persecutor of my friend, and for that alone I would have opposed him in every possible manner. But I hated him besides, and to fight against him was a pleasure.

"Stalbridge," said I, "you know Norman to be innocent."

"I know nothing of the kind," he retorted, angrily. "You don't know what you are talking about."

"Wait a bit," I rejoined. "Let me tell you what I mean. When we were walking down Vesey Street this morning you mentioned Norman's name, and at that moment you chanced to look up. You started. I turned toward you, and noticed a peculiar expression in your face. I was then too deeply intent upon another matter to understand your look, but a comprehension of its meaning has been growing on me ever since. Stalbridge, you saw Walter Norman in that train which passed us at that moment, and it was the coincidence of seeing him just as his name was on your lips which startled you."

Stalbridge glanced toward the music room. Johnson had closed the door.

A look of amusement overspread my adversary's countenance. Such a look may run around the circle of the fiends when the red light strikes into a new face.

"This is really humorous," he said, in a low tone. "You expect to prove an alibi for Walter Norman by my testimony."

"You do not deny what I assert."

"My dear fellow, is it necessary? Can you expect my conduct to be affected by the circumstance of my seeing or not seeing Mr. Norman at the time you mention? If you had seen him, that would have been a different matter."

"Do you mean to tell me," I demanded, horror-stricken, "that you will let him be condemned for this crime when a word from you can save him?"

"I'm not so sure that he could be saved in the way you suggest," he rejoined. "Suppose that he was on that train; he might have gotten off at Park Place and have reached the Ann Street building ahead of us."

"You stultify yourself," I cried. "Remember that there was a blow struck before the fatal thrust with the dagger; that the criminal locked the door; that he washed his hands; that he stole a paper from the desk. Could all this have been done in the time that Norman would have had, by your supposition?"

"Perhaps not," said Stalbridge, grinning. "I can see that we are wasting words," said I. "Whatever may be the value of the evidence you could give in his favor, you will not give it."

"Your intellect is unusually clear this evening," he said. "Still, there is a possibility that some one else in the train may have recognized him."

"There is a much greater possibility the other way," I r

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

ACTIVITY CONFINED TO THE LEADING INDUSTRIAL ISSUES.

The Plan for the Northern Pacific Reorganization Well Received—A Sharp Advance Takes Place in the Consolidated Bonds—The Outlook for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company—The Money Market Somewhat Firmer.

MONDAY—P. M.

Outside of a few specialties to-day's market was dull and featureless. The active stocks were Tobacco, Sugar, General Electric, and Leather preferred. Tobacco sold up to 84, but closed at 83½, a net gain of ⅝. The principal buying orders were in the hands of brokers who usually act for insiders. Sugar sold ex dividend and closed ½ higher, at 114⅞. Profit taking and an effort to reach stop orders caused General Electric to close ½ down. Leather preferred moved up to 63¼, but closed at 62, a net gain of ¾. Distillers' was strong, and closed unchanged at 18¾. Laclede Gas was unusually active, and after selling at 29⅞ closed at 28¾, a net gain of ¾.

The railway list was extremely dull. The Grangers were quiet and practically uncharged. London did little, and the international issues were without feature. Interest centred in the plan of reorganization for the Northern Pacific Company published in the morning papers. It was favorably received by all interests, with the exception of the minority holders of the third mortgages, who feel that they have not been liberally treated. The majority of this issue, however, is already deposited with the Reorganization Committee. The preferred stock sold down to 11¾, but closed at 12⅜, a net loss of ⅜. There was very large trading in the consolidated 5s, more than $1,500,000 face value changing hands at 47 to 49½, and closing at 48¾, a net gain of 3¼ points. It is figured that these bonds are worth 60 under the plan. Baltimore & Ohio was dull, with the rest of the railway list. Expert Little made further progress last week in the examination of the accounts of the company, and, according to those in this city who ought to know, found nothing on which to modify his previous statement. On the contrary, it is intimated that the deeper he dives the more confusion he finds.

The money market was somewhat firmer on the calling of 20 per cent. of the Government money in the depositories, a transaction involving the withdrawal of about $4,500,000. A couple of important failures outside of New-York have made the banks more cautious than ever as to commercial paper. The exchange market developed further ease, although business was extremely dull.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@3½ per cent. The last loan was made at 3½ per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½ per cent. for four months, and 4½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@6 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5½@6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5½@6 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $69,704,217; balances, $4,023,424; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $756,343.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount rates on the open market, 11-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 69@69¼c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54¾@55⅝c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 7-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$17,035,510
Exports for same period	13,069,041
Net imports	$3,996,469
Net exports to date, 1895	18,132,073
Net exports to date, 1894	5,081,902
Net exports to date, 1893	28,928,997

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and easier. Nominal rates were $4.87½ for sixty days and $4.88¼ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¼@$4.86⅜ for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅜ for demand, $4.87⅜@$4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.86 for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.18⅛ for long and 5.16¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95½, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—90c discount. Boston—12½@17c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50@25c discount; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, par.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Interest in the railway bond market centred in the Northern Pacific issues, in which the dealings were remarkably heavy. The consols 5s and trust notes advanced sharply, while the 3s fell off over 1 per cent. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y., con.	2¼
L., N. A. & C. Con.	1¼
Northern Pacific con. 5s	3½
Northern Pacific con., t. r.	3
Northern Pacific col. tr. notes	2⅛

DECLINED.

Erie 2d con. ctfs.	2
Northern Pacific 3d, c.	1¼
Nor. Pac. & M. 1st t. r.	1½
Northern Ohio 1st	1
Oregon Improvement 1st	1
Oregon Imp. con., t. r.	3½
Pennsylvania guaranteed 4½s	1
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg con	1
United States Cordage 1st, t. r.	1

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were steady. The sales were $185,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116⅜@116⅝, and $14,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 108¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	108	108½
4s, c., 1907	110½	111½
4s, r., 1925	116¾	117
4s, c., 1925	116¾	117
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113½
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113½
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities $3,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 61⅜.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: ADVANCED—Erie, ½, to 16, and Canadian Pacific ⅜, to 57¼. DECLINED—Erie second consols, 1¾, to 73; Northern Pacific preferred, ½, to 12½; Reading, ⅜, to 5⅞; Union Pacific, ¼, to 7⅝; Illinois Central, ¼, to 98¾; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 83⅝; and St. Paul, ⅛, to 78⅛. New-York Central sold at 100⅛ and Atchison at 16½. British consols were steady at 109 11-16 for money and 109⅝ for the account.

LONDON, March 16.—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £21,000. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102 francs 5 centimes for the account, and exchange on London at 25 francs 22 centimes for checks.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Reorganization Committee of the Brooklyn Traction Company is much gratified at the deposits of securities under the plan of reorganization, and reports that considerably more than three-fourths of the stock has been deposited with the Continental Trust Company. The committee, at the request of stockholders who have not as yet been able to deposit their stock, has extended the time to March 21.

—The Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn has declared a dividend of 2 per cent., payable April 1. Transfer books will close March 25 and reopen April 12.

—The Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company has declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable April 1.

—The Fifth Avenue Bank has declared a regular dividend of 20 per cent. and an extra dividend of 5 per cent., payable April 1.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	148	148	148	148	—1	141	150	130
American Cotton Oil	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	..	16¼	16½	960
American Cotton Oil pf	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ⅝	61½	62¼	150
*American Sugar Refs. x D	114¼	115½	114¼	114⅝	+ ½	114⅜	115	16,499
Amer. Tel. & Cable Co.	93	93	93	93	..	92	95	60
American Tobacco	83⅜	84	82¼	83½	+ ⅝	83½	83⅝	64,840
American Tobacco pf	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	— ⅛	100¼	102	116
At. T. & S. F. all in. p'd	16½	16½	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼	15⅞	16	300
*At. T. & S. F. pf. when iss.	25½	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛	25	26	225
Baltimore & Ohio	16	16¼	10	16¼	+ ¼	16¼	16½	985
Canada Southern	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	..	40⅝	50	75
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	..	16¼	16⅜	110
Chicago Gas, t. r.	60½	60½	60½	60½	— ⅝	60	60⅝	760
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	77¼	77⅝	76¾	77¼	— ⅛	77¼	77½	4,035
Chicago & Northwestern	103½	103¼	103¼	103½	— ¼	103⅛	103⅝	137
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	145¼	145¼	145½	145½	..	144	146	40
C., M. & St. Paul	77¼	77¼	76⅜	77⅜	..	77⅛	77¼	4,812
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	120½	120½	120½	120½	..	120¼	120⅝	180
C., St. P., M. & O.	71⅜	71⅜	71⅛	71¼	— ⅛	71¼	71⅜	900
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	71⅜	71⅜	71⅛	71¼	..	71¼	71⅜	440
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	36	36	35¾	35¾	—1	35½	36	100
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½	— ¾	52	53	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	29	29	28¼	28¼	—1⅛	28¼	28⅜	300
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	97	97	97	97	..	94	100	5
Delaware & Hudson	127½	127½	127½	127½	..	126	127½	18
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	48⅞	48⅞	48	48	— ⅛	47⅜	48	8,965
Dist. & C. Feed., all in p'd.	18⅜	19¼	18⅜	18⅜	..	18⅜	18⅝	410
Erie	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜	..	15⅜	15½	505
Erie 1st pf.	41	41¼	41	41	+1	41¼	42	506
Erie 2d pf.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	..	24¾	25½	104
General Electric	36½	37⅝	36	36¾	— ½	36¼	36⅝	10,485
Illinois Central	95½	96½	95½	95½	..	95½	96½	100
Laclede Gas	28⅜	29⅞	27¾	28¾	+ ⅝	28½	29½	4,675
Laclede Gas pf.	83	84	81	81	..	81	83	400
Lake Erie & Western pf.	71⅜	71¾	71¾	71¾	—1⅝	71¼	72¼	50
Lake Shore	147	147	146¾	146¾	..	147	149	320
Long Island	81	81	81	81	+1	81	84	4,793
Louisville & Nashville	52⅛	52¼	52	52⅛	— ⅜	82½	52⅝	175
L., N. A. & C.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛	9	9⅝	100
L., N. A. & C. pf.	21	21	21	21	—1⅛	20½	22	710
Manhattan Con.	104	104	103½	103½	— ¼	103¼	103⅝	400
Minnesota Iron	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	..	28¼	28⅞	100
Mo., K. & T. pf.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	..	23½	23¾	340
Missouri Pacific	24¼	24½	23¾	24½	..	24½	24½	410
*National Lead Co.	24	24½	23¾	24½	..	24½	25	113
*National Lead Co. pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½	+ ½	86½	87¼	106
New-Jersey Central	101	106	106	106	..	106	107	20
New-York Central	98⅛	98⅛	97¾	97¾	..	97½	98	100
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	75	75	75	75	..	74	85	147
N. Y., Sus. & Western	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..	9½	10	147
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½	..	25	25⅞	10
Norfolk & Western	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..	1⅝	2	300
North American	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛	5⅛	5¼	1,230
Northern Pacific	2¼	2¼	1⅞	2¼	— ⅛	2¼	2⅜	4,210
Northern Pacific pf.	12¼	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	— ⅜	12¼	12⅝	8,802
Ontario & Western	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	..	14⅝	14⅞	10
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛	4	4⅛	266
Pacific Mail	26½	26½	25⅞	26	—1⅛	26	26¼	1,090
Phil. & Read. 1st in. p'd.	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ⅜	11¼	11⅝	620
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	57	57	57	57	—1	55	57	100
St. Paul & Duluth	25	25	25	25	..	25	28	200
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	91	91	91	91	— ½	89	91½	200
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	124	124	124	124	..	124	126	80
Southern Pacific	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛	19¼	20	300
Southern Railway	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛	9½	9¾	244
Southern Railway pf.	30⅜	30⅜	30	30	— ⅜	30	30⅝	753
Tennessee Coal & Iron	30⅛	30⅛	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅞	29½	29½	1,260
Union Pacific, t. r.	7½	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛	7⅛	7¼	2,050
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛	5	5⅛	600
U. S. Cordage, 1st pf.	10	10	9¾	9¾	— ½	9¾	10½	400
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	20½	20½	19¾	19¾	— ¾	19¾	20¾	200
U. S. Cordage pf. (N. Y.)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜	9¼	9⅞	250
*United States Leather	61¼	63	61¼	62	+ ⅜	61⅞	62¼	14,760
*United States Leather pf.	26½	27	26½	26½	— ⅜	26½	27	825
United States Rubber	84	84	84	84	— ¼	83	85	100
United States Rubber pf.	85½	85⅝	85½	85⅝	— ¼	85⅝	85⅝	365
Western Union Telegraph	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10	— ⅛	10	10¼	2,860
Wheeling & Lake Erie								
Total sales								178,045

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 5s	3,000	103½	
Atch, Top & S Fé gen 4s when issued	2,000	79½	
Atch, Top & S Fé 4s Trust Co certfs	6,000	77½	
	2,000	77⅞	
	8,000	77½	
Atch Top & S Fé 2d 3-4s class A Trust receipts 1st installment paid	10,000	26	
	5,000	26⅛	
	25,000	26	
	30,000	25⅞	
Austin & Northw'n 1st	7,000	86¼	
Baltimore & Ohio 5s 1885-1925	1,000s10F	85	
Broadway & Seventh Av 1st cons 5s	5,000	114	
	2,000	113⅝	
	2,000	113½	
Bur, C R & N 1st collat trust 5s	2,000	102¾	
	3,000	103	
	2,000	103	
Bur, C. Rap & N 1st	2,000	107	
Ches & Ohio con 5s	10,000	108½	
Chic & Alton S F	30,000	117	
Chicago, Bur & Quincy Nebraska ext 4s	2,000	90¾	
Chicago & Mil 1st	3,000	106	
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co certfs	5,000	44¾	
	18,000	45	
	10,000	45¼	
	15,000	45¼	
	3,000	45⅜	
	8,000	45⅞	
	13,000	45¾	
	1,000	45⅞	
	9,000	45¾	
	5,000	45⅝	
Chic, R I & P ext 5s	2,000	103⅛	
C, St P, M & O Cons	3,000s10F	126	
Clev, C, Chic & St L St Louis Div 4s	3,000	94½	
Col & Ninth Av 1st	1,000	111¼	
	2,000	111½	
Denv & Rio Grande 4s	7,000	89	
Duluth & Man 1st Trust Receipts stamped	2,000 3s	87½	
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s	5,000	100	
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s	3,000	105	
Erie gen lien 3-4s	59,000	66	
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s	24,000	91	
	2,000	91½	
	16,000	91	
Illinois Cent 3½s	10,000	101	
Internat'nal & Gt N 1st	5,000	117½	
Iowa Central 1st 5s	1,000	94	
L S & M So 1st Coupon	3,000 s3	113¾	
Lehigh & WB Con Assented	3,000	104	
Long Island con 5s	20,000s15F	119½	
Louisville & Nash 5s	2,000	98¾	
Lo, N A & Chic Cons	1,000	102½	
Lo, N A & Chic G M	3,000	73⅝	
	6,000	73¾	
Metropolitan Elev 1st	2,000	118½	
Mil & St Paul 1st Chic & Pac W'n 5s	1,000s20F	113¾	
	2,000	113½	
Southwest Div 2,000 s3		115⅝	
	1,000	115½	
Terminal 5s	20,000s20F	114	
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A	13,000	94½	
Mil & St Paul 8s 1st	1,000	106½	
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	6,000	85¼	
	6,000	85⅜	
	8,000	85½	
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	1,000	66½	
	1,000	66¾	
Nash, C & St L Con	7,000	101	
N Y Central Deb 5s	6,000 s3	106¼	
Registered	2,000	106¼	
N Y Cen & H Ext 4s	1,000	102¼	
N Y, Lake Erie & W'n Funded 5s Coup	59,000	66	
J P M & Co or D M & Co stamped ctfs	13,000	71	
N Y Ontario & Western Refunding 4s	4,000	91	
Northern Ohio 1st	6,000	104	
North Pac 1st Coup	5,000	117¾	
	48,000	117⅝	
	4,000	117⅜	
	10,000	117⅜	
North Pac 1st Reg	45,000	117⅝	
	15,000	117⅜	
	40,000	117⅝	
	20,000	117⅜	
Nor Pac 2d Coup	10,000	113¾	
	13,000	114	
	5,000	114½	
	30,000	114	
	5,000	114¼	
	15,000	114	
	23,000	113⅞	
	10,000	113⅞	
	5,000	114	
	4,000	113¼	
	5,000	113	
North Pac 3d Coup	10,000	81½	
	10,000	80½	
	20,000	80½	
	5,000	80⅝	
	24,000	80	
Nor Pac col tst nts	62,000	90	
	6,000	90¼	
	27,000	90	
	10,000	90¼	
	2,000	90½	
	5,000	90¾	
	3,000	90⅝	
	22,000	90½	
	11,000	90⅝	
	20,000	90⅜	
	10,000	90½	
	45,000	91	
North Pac Con Gen 5s Extended	1,000	75	
Nor Pac & Mon 1st Trust Co certfs	1,000	32	
Nor'n Ry of Cal 5s	9,000	94	
Ohio & Miss 1st Springfield Div	1,000	105¼	
Oregon Improv'm't 1st	1,000	83	
Ore Imp Co con 5s Trust Co certfs	3,000	21	
Ore Short Line 6s Trust Co certfs	5,000	112¼	
	5,000	112	
	1,000	112½	
	3,000	112¼	
Penn Co's gtd 4½s	2,000 c	111	
Peo & Pekin U'n 2d	8,000	69	
Phila & Reading 2d pref inc Trust Co certfs 1st installment paid	1,000	18⅜	
Phila & Rdg gen 4s Trust Co certfs	26,000	78	
Tr Co certfs unstamped	20,000	80½	
	5,000	80½	
Total sales			
Peo & Eastern 1st	5,000	80	
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s Series A	7,000	111½	
Pittsburg & Western 1st	1,000	71	
Rio Grande W'n 1st	1,000	76½	
	14,000	76	
Rome, W & Og Cons	1,000	118	
St L & Iron Mo 5s	10,000	80½	
	8,000	81	
St L, So'western 2d inc	2,000	30	
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated	10,000	90¾	
Southern Ry 1st 5s	16,000	90½	
	3,000	90¼	
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	1,000	89½	
Texas & Pacific Ry East'n Div 1st 6s	5,000	105	
Tex & Pac 2d inc	5,000	23½	
	2,000	23½	
	15,000	23½	
Third Av 1st 5s	1,000	119¾	
Union Pac 1st '96	5,000	103	
Union Pac 1st '97	1,000	103	
Union Pac 6s 1898	2,000	103¾	
Un Pac Ext S F 8s	1,000	98	
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st	6,000	38¼	
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co certfs	19,000	80	
Wabash 2d 5s	2,000	75	
West Shore gtd 4s	2,000 c	106	
W'n N Y & Penn gen	10,000	47¾	
W'n N Y & Penn Inc	3,000	15¼	
	10,000	15½	
	7,000	15	
Wheeling & L E 1st	3,000	102	
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st Trust Receipts	21,000	43	
	5,000	43⅜	
	7,000	43½	
	13,000	43¾	
	10,000	44	
	21,000	44¼	
Total sales			$3,187,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus.	175	..
Alt. & T. H.	..	60
Amer. Cot.	116	..
Amer. Ex.	111	113
Ann Arbor.	10	11¼
Ann Arb. pf.	25	28
*Am. Su. pf.	100	101¼
*At. & T. Gr.	..	½
*Bay S. G.	23½	24½
B. & S. Ill. pf.	136	140
B. A. L. pf.	104	106
*Brook. R. T.	21	23
Bruns. Co.	⅛	⅞
Buff., R. & P.	13	16
B., R. & P. pf.	55	..
Bur., C. R. & N.	70	80
Can. Pac.	55	56¼
C. P. & M.	..	9
Cent. Pac.	15	15½
Chi. & Alt.	155	159
Chi. & E. Ill.	43	44
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	96½	100
Chi., C. C. & St. L. pf.	87¼	88¾
Cleve. & P.	160	..
Col. Coal & I., Dev.	2¾	3½
Col. C. & I. Coal	3½	4
Col., H. V. & Tol.	16	17½
Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	50	60
Com. Cable.	160	165
Con. Coal.	30	35
Con. Gas Co.	154	156
D., L. & W.	161½	162
D. & R. G.	12¾	13½
D. M. & Ft. D.	7	8½
D. M. & F. D. pf.	45	53
Det. Gas.	27	30
*D., S. S. & A.	5¼	6
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	11	14
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	96	98
Erie T. & T.	60	61
Ev. & T. H.	30¼	33
Ev. & T. H. pf.	50	56
Gt. Nor. pf.	108	113
Homestake.	30	..
I. C. & L.	27½	32½
Ill. Steel Co.	65	72
Int. C. & L.	25	75
Iowa Cent.	8½	8¾
Iowa Cen. pf.	36½	37½
Kan. & Mich.	7	9½
K. & D. M.	4	6
K. & D. M. pf.	15	17
Keok. & W.	35	40
L. E. & W.	19	20
L., St. L. & T.	..	..
Mah. C. R.	104	..
M. C. R. pf.	106	..
Man. Beach.	7	9

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Ref.	114½	115⅝	114½	114⅝	4,290
Am. Tobacco	83½	84	82¼	83½	25,960
At., Top. & S. F.	16½	16½	15⅞	15⅞	130
Chicago Gas	66⅝	66½	66⅛	66¼	190
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	71⅝	71⅝	71	71½	1,410
Chi., Bur. & Q.	77⅛	77⅝	76⅞	77	2,100
Chi. M. & St. P.	77⅛	77⅝	76⅞	77	2,610
Dist. & C. F.	19	19½	18¾	18¾	1,090
Gen. Electric	36⅝	37⅝	35⅞	36½	3,060
Louis. & Nash.	52⅝	51⅞	52¼	51⅞	1,150
Manhattan	104	104	104	104	10
Mo. Pacific	23¾	23⅝	23¾	23⅝	140
National Lead	24½	24½	24½	24½	10
Northern Pacific. pf.	2	2	2	2	200
Northern Pac. pf.	12	12⅝	11⅝	12⅜	1,100
Pacific Mail	26¼	26½	26	26	420
Southern Ry. pf.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	20
Tenn. C. I.	29⅝	29⅝	29½	29½	40
Union Pacific	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	100
U. S. Cordage	5½	5¼	5	5	140
U. S. Cord. gtd.	20½	20½	20½	20½	10
U. S. L'ther pf.	61⅞	63¼	61½	62⅜	2,200
U. S. Rubber pf.	84	84	84	84	50
Western Union.	85	85⅝	85	85¼	80
Wheel. & L. E.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	20
Total sales					46,530

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d ctfs	26½	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞	$10,000
Nor. Pacific 2d	114	114¼	114	114¼	12,000
Nor. Pacific 5s	47⅞	48	47½	47⅝	70,000
Texas Pacific 2d	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	7,000
Total sales					$99,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Flag	.04	.04	.04	.04	100
Bulwer	.27	.27	.27	.27	300
Belcher	.30	.30	.30	.30	200
Croesus	.03	.03	.03	.03	1,500
Creede & C. C.	.07	.07	.07	.07	1,200
Comstock	.07	.07	.07	.07	100
Dunkin	.12	.12	.12	.12	200
Mexican	.65	.65	.65	.65	100
Mount Rosa	.15	.15	.15	.15	500
Standard	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	500
Union	.51	.51	.51	.51	300
Victor	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	100
Total sales					4,300

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	62⅝	62⅞	62½	62½	892,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.14	.14
Belcher	.27	.27
Best & Belcher	.68	.68
Bodie Consolidated	.33	.20
Bulwer	.40	..
Challar	.51	.51
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.05	1.05
Crown Point	.36	.36
Gould & Curry	.32	.31
Hale & Norcross	1.15	1.20
Mexican	.53	.54
Mono	.15	..
Ophir	1.50	1.50
Potosi	.44	.43
Savage	.35	.35
Sierra Nevada	.70	.68
Union Consolidated	.61	.57
Utah	*.11	.10
Yellow Jacket	.45	.39

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 16.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Gibson	.69	.70
Anaconda	.68	.68
Portland	1.49	1.49
Argentum	.01¼	.00
Isabella	.38	.38½
Union	.53	.53½
Consolidated	.19¼	.19½
Pharmacist	.15	.15
Work	.17	.16¾
Alamo	.06½	.06½
Mount Rosa	.15½	.15¼
Blue Bell	.08	.08
Silver Slate	.01¾	.01¾
Golden Fleece	1.00	1.05

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 4 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	93	96
American Bank Note	..	92
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	55
American Surety Company	210	215
American Typefounders'	4	4½
American Typefounders' pf.	22	25
*Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	103	..
†Atlantic Trust (new)	176	181
†Boston & New-York Air Line	..	11
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	103½	105½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	138	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
‡Broadway Surface 5s	170½	172
Brooklyn Elevated

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
83 Cedar St.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500.000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres, J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

The American Oil & Refining Co.

OFFERS ITS

First Mortgage

SIX PER CENT. TEN-THIRTY BONDS,

TOTAL ISSUE, $500,000.

Secured by a first mortgage on forty thousand acres of oil and coal land and all property now owned or to be acquired.

Principal Guaranteed by the

Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company of New-York,

which will pay the principal at maturity from a sinking fund of $443 per bond in cash placed in its hands to be invested and accumulated for that purpose.

The payment of the principal at maturity thus having been provided for, the bondholder has to look to the property for the payment of the interest only; and the trust mortgage requires 25 per cent. of the net earnings to be deposited each year as an interest Sinking Fund to provide for payment of interest to maturity.

Trustee of the mortgage and Registrar of the bonds,

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY,
36 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

The American Oil and Refining Company owns about **61 square miles** of land, at **least 15 square miles** of which has already proven to be **oil lands.**

A five-and-one-half-foot vein of coal has been opened on the property.

The interest on these bonds is the only fixed charge of the company.

Price par and accrued interest from January 1, 1896, payable at the office of The State Trust Company on the acceptance of the subscription.

Forms of application and copies of the prospectus and of the bond and mortgage, with full particulars, may be obtained at the office of the

AMERICAN OIL & REFINING CO.,
Manhattan Life Building,
66 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.

Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

TO THE

Preferred and Common Stockholders
OF THE
Brooklyn Traction Co.

Considerably more than three-quarters of the stocks of the above-named Company having been deposited with the **CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 18 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY,** under the plan of reorganization, the Committee, at the request of stockholders who have not as yet been able to deposit their stock, has extended the time for such deposit with said Trust Company to Saturday, March 21, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon.

New-York, March 16th, 1896.

HENRY SELIGMAN,
C. C. CUYLER,
E. W. CLARK, JR.,
GORDON MACDONALD,
Committee.

FREDERICK STRAUSS, Secretary,
Mills Building, New-York.

New-York, March 3, 1896.

The undersigned Trustee under an Indenture securing the FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS of THE PORT SMITH & VAN BUREN BRIDGE COMPANY (guaranteed by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company), will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Wednesday, April 1st, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, and the same will be opened; and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest), to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1st, 1896. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on October 1st, 1896, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Government AND Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
15 WALL STREET.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,260 Broadway, 424 Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

To Bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and Holders of Mercantile Trust Company Certificates of Deposit, under the agreement of Feb. 19, 1894.

Under and in conformity with the powers and provisions of the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned, we hereby give notice that this Reorganization Committee has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and has duly lodged the same at New-York City in the office of this Reorganization Committee, and with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and The Mercantile Trust Company; and at Berlin and London with the Deutsche Bank.

At each of said places also will be found printed copies of said Plan and Agreement for distribution to Bondholders and Certificate holders.

Dated New-York, March 16th, 1896.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Vice Chairman.
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN, } of Counsel.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, }
A. MARCUS, Secretary.

TO THE

Bondholders and Stockholders

OF THE

Northern Pacific R. R. Co.

AND OF

Trust Company Receipts Therefor

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BERLIN, March 16, 1896.

Pursuant to the announcement of the Committees, of which Mr. Edward D. Adams and Mr. Brayton Ives, respectively, are Chairmen, a plan has been prepared for an independent reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad System on a basis of fair treatment to all classes of security holders and of fixed charges on the reorganized property reduced to an amount believed to be well within its demonstrated earning capacity. This plan has been prepared by the Reorganization Committee, with our joint approval and cooperation, and, in conformity with an arrangement with the Committees, we have undertaken to act in carrying it into effect.

The plan also has received the approval of the representatives of a majority of the mortgage bonds now in course of foreclosure, and upon which the reorganization is based.

To carry out the plan the following securities will be created:

First.—**PRIOR LIEN ONE HUNDRED YEAR 4 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS FOR $130,000,000.**

These bonds are to be secured by a mortgage upon the main line, branches, terminals, land grant, equipment, and other property, embraced in the reorganization as carried out, and also all other property thereafter acquired by the use of any of the bonds to be issued under this mortgage, or the General Mortgage hereinafter mentioned.

The proceeds of the lands applicable to these bonds after the retirement of the General First Mortgage Bonds (as provided further on) will be applied, one-half, but not in any one year exceeding $500,000, to the purchase of the Prior Lien 4 Per Cent. Bonds at not exceeding 110 per cent., and their cancellation; and the remainder, under carefully guarded restrictions, will be used for betterments and additions to the property pledged as security for the bonds.

Whenever these bonds cannot be purchased at the maximum price, the unapplied land proceeds for that year will be used to purchase the General Lien 3 Per Cent. Bonds at not exceeding 100 per cent., and their cancellation.

Second.—**GENERAL LIEN 150-YEAR THREE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,** limited in amount to $60,000,000, in addition to a reserve for the 100-year Four Per Cent. Prior Lien Mortgage of $130,000,000.

These bonds are to be secured by a mortgage second in lien to the Prior Lien Mortgage and covering the same property.

Third.—**PREFERRED STOCK, FOUR PER CENT. NON-CUMULATIVE,** limited in amount, under the Plan, to not exceeding $75,000,000, which amount can be increased only with the consent of Preferred and Common Stockholders, as provided in the Plan. All the Preferred Stock will be registered and transferable, at the option of the holder, either in New-York or at the Deutsche Bank, Berlin. Dividends upon stock registered in Berlin may be collected there at the rate of 4.20 marks per dollar.

Each share of this Preferred Stock will be entitled to non-cumulative preferential dividends out of surplus net earnings to the extent of four per cent. per annum without deduction for any United States, State, or Municipal taxes which the Railroad Company may at any time be required to pay or retain therefrom. In any fiscal year in which 4 per cent. dividends shall have been declared on both Common and Preferred Stock, all shares, whether preferred or common, shall participate equally in any further dividends for such year.

After the termination of the Voting Trust hereinafter provided for, the Preferred Stock will have the right to elect a majority of the Board of Directors of the new Company whenever, for two successive quarterly periods, the full and regular quarterly dividends, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, are not paid in cash.

The right will be reserved to the new Company to retire this stock, in whole or in part, at par, from time to time, upon any first day of January during the next twenty years.

Fourth.—**COMMON STOCK** to the amount of not exceeding $80,000,000.

In furtherance of the independent reorganization and the administration of the property and its securities, both classes of stock of the new Company (except such shares as may be disposed of to qualify Directors) are to be vested in the following five Voting Trustees, viz.: J. Pierpont Morgan, Georg Siemens, August Belmont, Johnston Livingston, and Charles Lanier, for five years, although, in their discretion, the Voting Trustees may deliver the stock at any earlier date. In the meanwhile the Voting Trustees are to deliver their certificates in usual form.

The **PRIOR LIEN** bonds are to be appropriated approximately as follows:

To retire an equal amount of General First Mortgage Bonds	$41,879,000
To provide for the conversion and, so far as necessary, for the Sinking Fund of the General First Mortgage Bonds (any amount not so used to be added to the reserve for new construction, &c.)	14,657,650
For the payment of Receivers' Certificates and Equipment Trust, and for the conversion of the Collateral Trust Notes and the General Second Mortgage Bonds	40,040,350
Total present issue under the Plan, estimated at	$96,577,000
Reserved to provide at their maturity for an equal amount of Bonds of the St. Paul & Northern Pacific Railroad Company	8,423,000
Estimated amount to be reserved for new construction, betterments, equipment, &c., under carefully guarded restrictions in the mortgage, and to the extent of not exceeding $1,500,000 per annum	25,000,000
Total authorized issue	$130,000,000

The **GENERAL LIEN** bonds are to be appropriated approximately as follows:

For the conversion of the General Third Mortgage Bonds, Dividend Certificates, and the Consolidated Mortgage and Branch Line Bonds under the Plan	$56,600,000
Estimated amount to be reserved under carefully guarded restrictions in the mortgage for new construction, betterments, equipment, &c.	4,000,000
Total issue in excess of Prior Lien Bonds estimated at	$60,000,000
Reserved to provide for the Prior Lien Bonds at their maturity in 100 years	130,000,000
Maximum amount of both Mortgages	$190,000,000

The **PREFERRED STOCK** is to be appropriated approximately as follows:

For conversion and adjustment of various Main Line and Branch Line Mortgage Bonds and the defaulted interest thereon, and other purposes, as provided in the Plan	$72,500,000
Estimated amount which may be used for reorganization purposes or may be available as a Treasury asset of the new Company	2,500,000
	$75,000,000

The **COMMON STOCK** is to be appropriated approximately as follows:

For purposes of the reorganization, as provided in the Plan	$77,500,000
Estimated amount which may be used for reorganization purposes or may be available as a Treasury asset of the new Company	2,500,000
	$80,000,000

The basis of exchange of existing bonds and of sale of new stock is as follows:

RECEIVE:	Cash.	New Prior Lien Mortgage Bonds.	New General Lien Mortgage Bonds.	Preferred Stock Certificates.	Common Stock Certificates.
General First Mortgage Bonds	*3 per ct.	135 per ct.			
General Second Mortgage Bonds	†4 per ct.	115½ per ct.			
General Third Mortgage Bonds	†3 per ct.				
Dividend Certificates	†3 per ct.				
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds	†1½ per ct.				
Collateral Trust Notes	‡7 per ct.	100 per ct.			
Northwest Equipment Stock	**100 per ct.				
Depositors of Preferred Stock—for payment of a sum equal to $10 per share.					
Depositors of Common Stock—for payment of a sum equal to $15 per share.					
			118 per ct.	60½ per ct.	62½ per ct.
			118½ per ct.		
				50 per ct.	50 per ct.
				50 per ct.	50 per ct.
				20 per ct.	
				50 per ct.	
				100 per ct.	
				50 per ct.	

*Payable April 1, 1896. This represents the coupon due July 1, 1896.

†Payable 60 days after the Plan shall have been declared operative.

‡Payable 3 per cent. on May 1, 1896; 4 per cent. on January 1, 1897.

**Payable at any time, in the discretion of the Managers, on or before completion of reorganization, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum from June 1, 1896.

The foregoing percentages as to bonds are based upon the principal amount of deposited securities.

The payments by depositors of Preferred and Common Stock must be made in not less than three installments, at least 30 days apart, when, and as called for by advertisement, as more fully provided in the Plan.

The new Bonds will be in coupon form for $500 and $1,000 each, with right of conversion into registered bonds of $1,000 and $10,000. Interest on new Prior Lien Bonds issued for present General First Mortgage Bonds will start from July 1, 1896, and will be paid quarterly, as provided in the Plan. Interest on all other bonds (whether Prior Lien or General Lien) will start from January 1, 1897, payable on or before completion of the reorganization.

Equitable cash settlements will be made for fractional amounts of new bonds and stocks accruing to depositors.

With reference to the present **GENERAL FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS** it may be explained that **it is not sought in any way to enforce a conversion,** and the offer to them is made solely upon the belief that, on the terms proposed, such conversion, while advantageous to the Company, is also manifestly to the advantage of bondholders so converting.

The present General First Mortgage Bonds mature in 1921, but are redeemable by compulsory drawings at any time at 110 per cent. from the proceeds of land sales or the fixed annual contribution by the Company to the Sinking Fund.

These compulsory redemptions in the past have been a disturbing factor in all calculations for investment purposes, and the inauguration of a new and vigorous policy for the sale of the lands may be expected from this time forward greatly to increase the amount of such redemptions.

In some years these redemptions have required large contributions from the Operating Department, even to the extent of the entire annual Sinking Fund, a sum which would provide for the annual interest on about $19,000,000 of Prior Lien Bonds as now proposed. It is manifestly to the benefit of holders of General First Mortgage Bonds to obtain an investment of longer continuance, and it is also to the benefit of all subsequent securities to diminish this unnecessarily large burden of annual fixed charge.

A conversion on the basis indicated in the preceding table will relieve the holders of General First Mortgage Bonds from these calls for redemption, which prevent their bonds from reaching the high price they would otherwise command, and also will relieve the company from the burden of the Sinking Fund requirements, and also permit the use of a portion of the proceeds of land sales for the benefit of the property.

The General First Mortgage Bonds now outstanding are at the rate of about $20,466 per mile. The proposed Prior Lien Bonds, including those reserved for the St. Paul and Northern Pacific Bonds, will amount to about $22,310 per mile, and will cover all the Equipment and the Branches and Terminals as proposed under the Plan.

The annual fixed charges for interest and sinking funds on the present General First and Divisional Mortgage Bonds are at the rate of $1,618 per mile, while it is estimated that on the Prior Lien Bonds they will amount to only $935 per mile.

A syndicate of $45,000,000 has been formed to provide the amounts of cash estimated as necessary to carry out the terms of the plan of reorganization, to furnish the new Company with cash working capital and with a sum estimated at $5,000,000 for early use in betterment and enlargement of its property.

The adjusted net earnings of the Northern Pacific System for the past five years show an average surplus over the fixed charges under the plan of reorganization of about $1,800,000 per annum, a sum sufficient to pay an annual dividend of about 2½ per cent. on the new Preferred Stock. Included in this period were the last two fiscal years, when, owing to a combination of unfavorable circumstances, earnings fell to abnormally low figures, thus greatly reducing the average. Even for the present year, notwithstanding the great disadvantages under which the system is operated, the earnings promise to amount to a sum which would pay 2 to 3 per cent. dividend on the new Preferred Stock when the property shall have been relieved from its present legal entanglements and excessive financial burdens. It is believed, as it seems to us with good reason, that in the future these earnings can be greatly increased.

All holders of Bonds and Stock affected by the plan may now deposit their securities with either of us at our offices, receiving therefor negotiable receipts, exchangeable at any time for reorganization certificates.

Securities not deposited as above will not be entitled to participate in the benefits of the reorganization.

Holders of receipts of the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York for Bonds deposited under the existing Bondholders' Agreement of February 19, 1894, are invited, with the least possible delay, to signify their approval of this Plan by producing their existing receipts at one of our offices, in order that we may stamp such approval thereon. Under the terms of the Plan, the Managers have the right, which at any time hereafter, in their discretion, they may exercise, to exclude from the Plan any holders of such receipts who shall not conform to the request to present their receipts for stamping, as expressly assenting to the Plan.

Copies of the agreement and plan of reorganization are now ready for distribution, and all security holders are invited to obtain them from us, as all depositors are bound thereby, without regard to this circular. They set forth in detail many features which it is impracticable to condense into this circular, but which are of much importance to security holders.

We believe that the prompt consummation of the Plan will result to the best interests of all security holders, and will place this vast property on a sound and conservative basis.

Any further information connected with the reorganization, which may be desired by security holders, will be furnished on application at any of our offices.

J. P. Morgan & Co.,
23 Wall St., New-York.

Drexel & Co.,
5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.

Deutsche Bank,
Berlin.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY,
(Mackay-Bennett system,)
No. 253 Broadway, New-York.
Dividend No. 27.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company is hereby declared payable on the 1st day of April, 1896, out of net earnings, to all stockholders of record on the 21st day of March, 1896.

The transfer books will be closed at 2:30 P. M. on the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 2d day of April, 1896.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. C. PLATT, Treasurer.

Dated March 3, 1896.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
March 6, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., March 16th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., April 2d, 1896.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY,
DIVIDEND NO. 23.
Brooklyn, N. Y., March 3, 1896.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable April 1, 1896, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books to be closed from March 25, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M., until April 2, 1896, at 9 o'clock A. M.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 195 Broadway, New-York, on Wednesday, March 18th, 1896, at 1 P. M., for the presentation of the annual report and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the cemetery, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter.

C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, March 16—3:45 P. M.—Extra India mess dull at 67s 6d; prime mess dull at 53s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, dull, at 50s; do, medium, dull at 45s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 57s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 28s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 27s 6d; long clear middles, light, about 40 to 45 lb, firm at 27s; long clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, no stock; short clear middles, heavy, about 50 to 55 lb, steady at 25s 6d; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 27s. Shoulders—About 12 to 14 lb, steady, at 24s 6d. Lard—Prime Western spot, steady at 27s. Cheese—American finest white, dull at 42s; do, colored, dull at 42s. Tallow—Prime city easy at 20s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined, steady at 16s 9d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 20s 6d. Resin—Common firm at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red, Winter, dull at 5s 6d; No. 1 Northern, Spring, dull at 5s 5d. Corn—Mixed, Western, spot, firm at 2s 11¾d; March steady at 2s 11¾d; April steady at 3s ¼d; May steady at 3s ¼d. Flour—St. Louis fancy, Winter, dull, at 7s 3d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at 30@50s. Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 15,600 quarters; from Pacific ports, 26,000 quarters; from other sources, 53,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the past week, 64,800 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet but steady; American—Middling, low middling clause, March delivery, 4 16-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 4 14-64@4 15-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 4 13-64@4 14-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 4 12-64@4 13-64d, sellers; June and July delivery, 4 11-64@4 12-64d, value; July and August delivery, 4 11-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 4 7-64@4 8-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 4 63-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 3 58-64@3 59-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 3 57-64@3 58-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 3 57-64@ 58-64d, buyers.

LONDON, March 16.—At the wool sales to-day 10,930 bales were offered; the attendance of buyers was large, and the briskness of the competition was sustained; the principal demand for merinos was from the Continent, whose operators paid the full limit of the advance; the buying by American operators has almost ceased, and several of them have returned home, having satisfied their wants; a capital assortment of crossbreds induced the Yorkshire operators to purchase liberally at full rates. The sales to-day and the prices obtained were: New South Wales, 2,000 bales—Scoured, 9d@1s 6d; locks and pieces, 9½d@1s 3d; greasy, 5¼@11d; locks and pieces, 6½@10d. Queensland, 2,400 bales—Scoured, 11d@1s 5½d; locks and pieces, 6@11¼d; greasy, 7¼@11d; locks and pieces, 7¼@9½d. Victoria, 200 bales—Scoured, 1s 6¼d; greasy, 10d@1s; locks and pieces, 8½d@1s 2¼d. New-Zealand, 5,300 bales—Scoured, 8½d@1s 3d; locks and pieces, 9d@1s 1½d; greasy, 7@11d; locks and pieces, 4½@9d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 500 bales—Scoured, 8d@1s 1d; greasy, 5@8d; locks and pieces, 5¾d. Spain, 300 bales—Greasy at 3¾@4¼d.

LONDON, March 16—5 P. M.—Produce—Linseed oil, 19s@19s 1½d per cwt. Sugar, 14s per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 12s 3d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—March, 12s 4½d; June, 12s 9d.

ANTWERP, March 16.—Petroleum—Fine pale American, 16f 25c paid and sellers.

BREMEN, March 16.—Petroleum, 6 marks 15 pfennigs for American.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The American Institute of Electric Engineers. The principal office is in New-York City. Directors—Louis Duncan and Charles S. Bradley of Baltimore, Md.; W. Anthony of Dunellen, N. J.; F. B. Crocker, M. I. Pupin, J. J. Carty, W. D. Weaver, W. B. Vansaine, C. T. Hutchinson of New-York City; James Hamblet of Brooklyn. A. S. Hibbard and B. J. Arnold of Chicago, W. F. C. Hasson of San Francisco, H. J. Ryan of Ithaca, Charles Hewitt, A. E. Kennelly, and Carl Hering of Philadelphia; W. J. Hammer of Elmora, N. J.; C. F. Scott of Pittsburg, G. A. Hamilton and R. W. Pope of Elizabeth, N. J.

—The New-York Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States, for patriotic, historical, literary, benevolent, and social purposes. Directors—Loyall Farragut, Louis Joseph Allen, Henry Chauncey, Jr., Philip Burrill Low of New-York City; Jarvis B. Edson of Shelter Island Heights, Suffolk County; Henry S. Ross, John Lloyd, Marshall T. B. Davidson of Brooklyn; James M. Montgomery of Englewood, George Cowie, Jr., of Rahway, N. J., and James Parker of Perth Amboy, N. J.

—G. W. and C. B. Colton & Co. of New-York City, to engrave and print maps, atlases, geographical works, and apparatus; capital $15,000. Directors—G. Woolworth Colton and C. B. Colton of Brooklyn, C. L. Colton of Englewood, N. J., and A. R. Ohman of New-York City.

—Joseph L. Boyle Company of New-York City, to deal in oysters and clams; capital, $6,000. Directors—Joseph L. Boyle of New-York City, R. Roger Sherman of Lawrence, Queens County, and Freeman Sprague of Inwood, Queens County.

—Tyler Valve Company of Corning, Steuben County; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. G. Dean of Prattsburg, G. E. Tyler, F. H. Viele, C. L. E. Tyler of Corning.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

MARKETS SHOW AN INCLINATION TO REMAIN QUIET AND WEAK.

Local Realizing and Lower West with Fair Foreign Selling—Wheat at the Close of Business Yesterday Was Firm, Corn Was Steady, Provisions Were Lower, Cotton Was Lower, and Coffee Was Steady.

The grain markets were lower with the West and on moderate foreign selling, with trading only fair, and chiefly in a local scalping way. Provisions were easier and very quiet. Cotton was moderately active and generally lower. Coffee was quiet and about steady.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	78¼@	78½
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	25 @	25¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	38⅝@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	3.00 @	3.60
Flour, straights, Winter	3.65 @	3.85
Cotton, middling uplands	7 11-16@	
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	10.00 @	10.50
Lard, Western steam	5.60 @	..
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22 @	..
Sugar, granulated	5⅛@	5¼
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13⅝@	13⅝
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¼@	10¾
Copper, lake	11.00 @	..
Lead	3.10 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined 1¼c on easier cables, lower Western markets, moderate foreign selling, local realizing, and an increase of 560,000 bushels on passage; rallied ¾@⅞c on local covering and late foreign buying, closing firm at ⅝c decline, with a fair trade.... Spot was in fair export demand at ⅝@1c decline. Sales, 80,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Duluth and No. 1 hard Manitoba on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 11c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, 2½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 5c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 2⅝c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 5c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, 20,112 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 20,616 bushels; receipts, 10,175 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 20,478 bushels. Stock of wheat in warehouses decreased for the week 191,990 bushels, or to 2,685,732 bushels, (77,456 bushels contract red and 849,231 bushels No. 1 Northern, Spring, and 187,500 bushels afloat.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 413,000 bushels, or to 62,123,000 bushels, against 76,574,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were only moderately active and closed steady at unchanged prices to ⅛c decline, following the West, with a decrease of 1,680,000 bushels on passage....Spot was scarce and dull at firm prices. Sales, 44,000 bushels, including 40,000 bushels No. 2 white, for export, at 39¼@40¼c, free on board, afloat, as to time; the trade brought 1,000 bushels steamer white at 37½c, elevator; 1,000 bushels steamer yellow at 38c, and 1,000 bushels steamer mixed at 38½c, delivered....Receipts, 62,400 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 139,817 bushels....Clearances hence, 35 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 108,144 bushels. Stock of corn in warehouses decreased for the week 11,696 bushels, or to 120,217 bushels, (788 bushels No. 2, and 7,500 bushels steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 836,000 bushels, or to 48,886,000 bushels, against 13,439,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were dull and ⅛c lower without features....Spot were in fair jobbing demand at ⅛c decline....Sales, 42,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 27c asked; No. 3 white at 25½c asked; No. 2 white, clipped, 27¼c; No. 3 white, clipped, 27c; No. 2 mixed, 25@25¼c for 9,000 bushels; No. 3, 24c for 17,000 bushels; rejected white, 24½c; rejected mixed, 22c; No. 2 Chicago, 26c; track mixed, 25@26c; track white, 27@29c, for 15,000 bushels....Receipts, 136,800 bushels; exports, 60 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouses decreased 19,598 bushels, or to 1,524,797 bushels, (432,151 bushels No. 2 white and 206,727 bushels No. 2)....The visible supply shows an increase of 183,000 bushels, or to 7,410,000 bushels, against 6,350,000 bushels same time last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	25,000	70¾@71 5-16	71⅛
May	1,185,000	69 @69 13-16	69⅝
June	35,000	68⅝@69 5-16	69
July	630,000	68 9-16@69¼	68⅞
Total	1,875,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	...@...	38
May	345,000	35⅝@35⅝	35⅝
June	....	...@...	36
July	35,000	36¾@36¼	36¼
Total	380,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	...@...	25
May	25,000	24¾@25	24⅞
No. 2 White—			
May	....	...@...	26½
Total	25,000		

FLOUR—The severe storm prevented even a moderate attedance of buyers, and trading was very light, at easy prices. Sales, 10,300 bbls, including of City Mills 4,300 bbls patent and 1,525 bbls clears, at quotations; 3,000 bbls Spring patents at $3.30@$3.60; 1,050 bbls Winter straights at $3.65@$3.70, and 450 bbls bakers' extras at $2.90@$3....Arrivals, 14,000 bbls and 14,424 sacks; exports, 1,217 bbls and no sacks; from Atlantic ports, 23,202 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—More active and steady at $2.60 @$2.90.

OATMEAL—Dull and easy. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.70@$3.20; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85 @$2.90; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.90@$2.10; white do, $2@$2.10, chops, 62½@65c; coarse meal, 75c; fine, white, 85@90c.

FEED—Firm and quiet. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@ 80c; rye feed, 62½@65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Trade was dragging, while the market had an easier look. The reaction in lard to slightly lower prices possibly had some weight with a few holders in consideration of diminished interest from exporters. There were not more than a few lots on the dock, as the receipts for the day were only 410 bbls, while they have been small for several days for offering here. Yet, where small lots were to be had, 25½c could probably have been obtained for free on board parcels, although at the close not openly bid; there were lots of 100 to 200 bbls offered that way at 25¾c. For good off yellow on its scarcity 25½c was asked and 25c bid. Crude in barrels was at 21c as the trading price. For crude in bulk occasional tanks are reported obtained at 17c at near coast points....LINSEED OIL was at steady prices on moderate demands; American at 41c; boiled at 44c; Calcutta at 52c....LARD OIL was in fair demand and steady; quoted at 51@52c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, March 16.—Oil opened and highest, $1.41; lowest and closed, $1.40; Standard's price, $1.38.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The receipts of hogs were larger than the estimates, and the products declined 5@7½c for pork, 5 points for lard, and 5 to 7½c for bacon, with freer offerings to sell and slack demands. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 25,000 head. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 5,543 bbls pork; 7,940,883 lb lard; 8,914,915 lb meats; same time last year—6,929 bbls pork; 12,245,554 lb lard; 11,908,055 lb meats. Chicago shipments last week: 2,767 bbls pork; 5,897,849 lb lard; 7,633,000 lb meats; same time last year—9,708 bbls pork; 10,542,398 lb lard; 12,529,664 lb meats.

LARD—Went off 5 points at the West and closed about steady at that decline, with the hog supplies exceeding the estimates. Demands were slack. At the West March closed 5.30c, nominal; May, 5.42c; July, 5.55@5.57½c. Here there was hardly material demand; a lot of 150 tcs was sold at 5.55c, cost and freight, while spot was held at 5.60c; May option nominal, 5.70c; city steam was firm at 5.05c, at which 150 tcs were sold. Refined was quiet; Continent, 5.90c; South American, 6.15c; compound, 4⅝@ 4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—There was little export demand, with 200 bbls mess taken at firm prices. At the West there was a decline of 5@7½c on a dull trading, with March closing at $9.60; May at $9.75, asked; July at $9.92½, asked. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10@$10.50; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clears, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—There was a decline of 5 to 7½ points for short ribs at the West, where hogs were lower on liberal receipts. March options there closed at $5.07½ nominal; May, $5.20@$5.22½; July, $5.37½ bid.

CU

Britain, 8,100 bales; coastwise, 825 bales; sales, 3,300 bales; stock, 267,251 bales.

GALVESTON, March 16.—Cotton firm; middling, 7 9-16c; low middling, 7 3-16c; good ordinary, 6 13-16c; net and gross receipts, 1,305 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,993 bales; coastwise, 2,839 bales; sales, none; stock, 53,357 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 16.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 7-16c; low middling, 7¼c; good ordinary not quoted; net and gross receipts, 1,824 bales; exports coastwise, 5,359 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 49,651 bales.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, March 16.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,109	3	1,053	14,228	16,656
Sixtieth Street	3,268	127	2,648	14,243	151
Fortieth Street	...	...	...	...	24,470
Hoboken	2,934	38	88	2,561	...
L. V. R. R.	1,142	...	...	1,993	2,458
Weehawken and scattering	685	...	98	2,800	...
Total	10,138	168	3,837	35,825	43,135
Total last week	9,391	170	2,368	34,570	32,688

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice	$4.40@$4.70
Medium to fair	4.15@ 4.35
Common	3.85@ 4.10
Bulls and dry cows	1.90@ 3.35
Oxen and stags	2.30@ 4.00

Good to prime steers sold one year ago at $5.45 @$5.60.

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS.

	Live Cattle.	Qrs. of Beef.	Live Sheep.
Eastmans Co., SS. Majestic	...	2,600	...
Eastmans Co., SS. St. Louis	...	2,100	...
D. H. Sherman, SS. St. Louis	...	548	...
D. H. Sherman, SS. Greece	271	...	...
J. Shamberg & Son, SS. Cevic	...	400	...
J. Shamberg & Son, SS. Carthagenian	...	...	900
J. Shamberg & Son, SS. Mohawk	288	...	...
M. Fuller & Co., SS. Greece	271	...	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, SS. Cevic	...	400	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, SS. Mohawk	...	310	2,738
E. Morris, SS. Carthagenian	...	400	...
J. B. Long & Co., SS. Cevic	...	...	1,993
N. Morris, SS. Cevic	...	2,640	...
G. F. Lough & Co., SS. Trinidad	26	...	60
D. G. Culver, SS. Trinidad	20	...	...
L. S. Dillenback, SS. Fontabelle	...	...	20
Total shipments	2,386	10,626	2,973
Total shipments last week	2,761	12,319	2,669
Boston shipments this week	4,103	12,052	5,063
Baltimore shipm'ts this week	1,233	3,085	3,499
Phila. shipments this week	924	...	600
Newport News shipments this week	400	...	...
To London	3,288	5,876	...
To Liverpool	4,257	17,239	9,359
To Glasgow	1,455	...	2,696
To Southampton	...	2,648	...
To Bermuda and West Indies	46	...	80
Total to all ports	9,946	25,763	12,135
Total to all ports last week	8,933	21,668	5,857

BEEVES—Receipts for two days, 221 cars, or 3,731 head; 197 cars for exporters and city slaughterers, and 24 cars for the market; the latter all at Jersey City, with the exception of 1 car. Demand active at a general advance of 10c 100 lb; market closed weak on Chicago advices of a heavy run and lower prices; all sold, however, in good season at $4.10@$4.70 100 lb for common to very choice steers, $2.30@$4 for stags and oxen, $2.90@$3.10 for bulls, and at $1.75@$3.35 for common to choice cows; 2 head sold at $3.50; no export demand. City-dressed native sides were quoted slow at 6@7½c. To-day's cable advices from Great Britain quoted American steers easier at 9¼@9¾c; tops, 10c, dressed weight; American sheep lower at 12@13c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, ¼@½c off at 6¼@7½c lb. Shipments to-day, none; to-morrow the Taurus will take out 375 cattle and 1,500 sheep for J. Shamberg & Son, 375 cattle for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, and 2,480 quarters of beef for N. Morris.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 3 head, and sold by D. McPherson & Co. at $34 each, calves included; feeling strong.

CALVES—Receipts, 1,907 head, all for the market; on liberal supplies trade opened slow at a decline of 50c 100 lb, and closed dull and weak, without a full clearance of the pens; poor to prime veals sold at $4@$7 100 lb, mainly at $5@$6.75; a few barnyard calves at $2.75@$3. Country-dressed in light supply and feeling firmer at 5@10c lb; little calves higher at 3½@5c; city-dressed veals about steady at 7@11c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts for two days, 58 cars, or 10,004 head; 4 cars for city butchers, 49 cars for the market; and, counting 5 cars held over Saturday, there were 54 cars to be sold. Sheep were in fair demand at generally steady prices; lambs were a little uneven, but the bulk of the sales were at steady to a shade higher figures; market closed quiet, with 4½ cars unsold; inferior to choice sheep sold at $3@$4.25 100 lb; culls and bucks at $2.50@$2.75; medium to very choice lambs at $4.50@$5.25; a few common Spring lambs at $2.50 each. Dressed mutton steady at 5½@7c lb; dressed lambs a little firm at 7@8½c; country-dressed Spring lambs in very light supply and quoted firm at $2.50@$6 carcass.

HOGS—Receipts for two days, 69 cars, or 11,207 head, including 660 head for sale. Market slow at $4.30@$4.70 100 lb for inferior heavy to good light hogs; 6 fancy light pigs brought $5.3½.

BUFFALO, March 16.—Cattle—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 3,740 head; total for week thus far 6,842 head; for same time last week, 6,423 head; consigned through, 3,372 head; to New-York, 1,840 head; left over, 2,970 head; market opened dull at weak former prices; closed dull and slow; prime steers, $4.25@4.35; good to choice, $3.80@$4.15; mixed butchers', $2.75@ $3.65; stockers and feeders, dull at $2.40@$3.50; oxen slow at $2.25@$3.75; bulls, $2.75@$3.25; choice, $3.40@$3.50; fresh cows and Springers dull at $3@$5 per head lower. Hogs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 13,440 head; total for week thus far, 24,480 head; for same time last week, 18,560 head; consigned through, 2,000 head; to New-York, 1,200 head; on sale, 20,000 head; market opened lower; closed full easy, but with bulk sold; Yorkers, $4.15@$4.20; mixed and medium, $4.15@$4.20; heavy, $4.10@$4.15; pigs, $4.15@$4.25; roughs, $3.50@$3.75; stags, $2.50@$3.25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 18,400 head; total for week thus far, 26,200 head; for same time last week, 18,400 head; consigned through, 2,000 head; to New-York, 4,200 head; on sale, 24,200 head; market opened steady for lambs and firm for sheep; closed steady, with nearly all sold; early sales— Prime lambs, $4.80@$4.90; fair to choice, $4.50@ $4.75; mixed sheep, good to choice, $3.60@$4; common to fair, $3.15@$3.50; heavy export lambs, $4.65@$4.75; late sales—Heavy Modock export sheep, $3.65@$3.75; heavy wethers, $4.

EAST LIBERTY, March 16.—Cattle—Receipts fair; about 90 cars on sale; market very dull; prime, $4.40@$4.50; good, $4.15@$4.30; good butchers', $3.80@$4.10; roughs, $3@$3.75; bulls, stags, and cows, $1.75@$3.60; fresh cows and Springers $15@$45; calves ½c lower; poor to best, $2.50@$6.25. Hogs—Receipts fair; 35 cars on sale; market dull and lower; Philadelphias, $4.25@$4.30; best Yorkers, $4.15@$4.20; heavy hogs, $4@$4.10; roughs, $3@$3.75. Sheep—Supply fair; 20 cars on sale; market strong; prime, $3.90 @$4; good, $3.75@$3.85; fair, $3.40@$3.65; common, $2.75@$3.15; culls, $1@$2. Lambs weak; $3.50@$4.80.

KANSAS CITY, March 16.—Hogs—Receipts, 3,500 head; market steady to 5c lower; light and medium, $3.75@$3.87½; heavy, $3.70@$3.80; pigs, $3.40@$3.75. Cattle—Receipts, 3,800 head; market steady; native steers, best, $4@$4.20; fair to good, $3.10@$3.75; cows and heifers, best, $3@ $3.40; fair to good, $2@$3; bulls, $2@$2.90; stockers and feeders, $2.75@$3.70; Texas and Westerns, $2.80@$3.70; calves, $5@$10. Sheep—Receipts, 2,500 head; market steady.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,324 head; market strong and prices 10c higher; native steers, $3@$4.30; cows, $1.75@$3.25; calves, $5.50; Texas steers, $3.25@$3.60. Hogs—Receipts, 2,030 head; market slow and prices 10c lower; heavy, $3.70@$3.95; mixed, $3.50@$3.85; light, $3.75@$3.90. Sheep—Receipts, 977 head; market dull and prices shade lower; mixed, $3.25; bucks, $2.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, March 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 19,000 head; market opened steady, but later declined 5@10c; common to extra steers, $3.50@ $5.70; stockers and feeders, $2.85@$3.75; cows and bulls, $1.50@$3.70; calves, $3@$6; Texans, $2.10@$4.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 40,000 head; market weak and 5@10c lower. Heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.90@$4.05; common to choice mixed, $3.90@ $4.05; choice assorted, $4@$4.05; light, $3.85@ $4.10; pigs, $3.40@$4.05.

SHEEP—Receipts, 14,000 head; market firm and 10c higher; inferior to choice, $2.75@$3.75; lambs, $3.75@$4.75.

A NEW WING OF ST. LUKE'S OPENED.

The Norrie Pavilion of the Hospital Receives Patients.

The southwest wing of St. Luke's Hospital, at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Tenth Avenue, which is called the Norrie Pavilion in honor of Gordon Norrie, Treasurer of the hospital, was opened for patients yesterday.

The Norrie pavilion contains 150 beds and will be devoted exclusively to male wards. It is six stories high, and has elevators and a circular stairway in the centre. Like all of the other wings of the hospital, it is fitted out with all modern sanitary appliances. The floors are of mosaic and hard wood, the walls are tiled, and each floor is complete in its appointments.

All the beds were engaged several weeks ago, and so far six patients have arrived. The rest are expected this week.

The Norrie pavilion is the third of the group of six buildings which will comprise the completed structure. The Vanderbilt pavilion, which was the first to be completed, was opened two months ago, and to it the few patients remaining in the old building at Fifty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue were removed. Sister Anne Ayres, who was one of the founders of the hospital, was among them. She died three weeks after the opening, and at her funeral the first religious services in the new chapel were held. The administration building, although not finished, was opened at the same time as the Vanderbilt pavilion.

The Muhlenberg building and the two east wings are approaching completion. They will be ready for occupancy in the course of a few weeks.

There were no ceremonies connected with the opening yesterday of the Norrie pavilion, the Board of Directors having decided to hold the formal dedication of the completed hospital some time in the Spring.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Only a Few Sales Reported Yesterday —Details of the Auction Offerings for To-day.

Mr. W. J. Merritt has sold, at about $30,000, the five-story American basement dwelling 213 West Seventieth Street, 17 by 60 by 100.5.

Mrs. Annie C. Doyle has sold to Alexander McSorley one of the row of three-story and basement dwellings on the east side of Convent Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Streets. Mr. McSorley has also bought of J. A. Webster, at about $30,000, a five-story brick tenement on the south side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, near the Boulevard, 25 by 87 by 100.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. George R. Read sold, under foreclosure, to C. F. Ramsdell, at $1,450, the southeast corner of Grenada Place and St. George's Crescent, 24.55 by 92.53 by 25 by 100 by 1.63.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John Delahunty, referee, 250 West Seventy-third Street, south side, 305.8 feet east of West End Avenue, 19.4 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,125; on prior mortgage, $25,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John A. Deady, referee, 35 West Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 490 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 102.2, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,885; on prior mortgage, $22,500.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, James H. Moran, referee, plot 100 by 114, on south side of Eleventh Avenue, Wakefield.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Eighth Avenue, west side, 25 feet 6 inches north of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, by Thomas K. Lemon of 626 Columbus Avenue, two five-story brick stores and flats; cost, $70,000.

No. 31 Vandewater Street, by Agnes E. Goodwin of Palisade Park, N. J., three-story brick workshops; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 134 and 136 West Fifty-sixth Street, by Charles T. Barnly, alterations to three and four story brick stable; cost, $20,000.

No. 104 East Fourteenth Street, by Irene Macready, alterations to four-story brick stores and offices; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 629, 631, and 633 Columbus Avenue, by Marcus Nathan, alterations to five-story brick stores and tenements; cost, $1,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, by Jacob and Julius Erdenbrecher, alterations to three-story frame store and tenement; cost, $500.

No. 762 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, by Henry Friedgen, alterations to two-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 21 Lexington Avenue, by M. C. Johnston, alterations to two-story frame stores and stables; cost, $600.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, March 16.

MURRAY ST, 47; Nathan Necarsulmer and wife to Joseph Slevin $1
WEST ST, e s, 53 ft n of Murray st, 26.6x87.8; Augusta L. Jones to Harris Mandelbaum and another 1
MAIDEN LANE, 160; Frances J. Mali and others to William J. Matheson 10,000
DELANCEY ST, 148; Leah Sloman and husband to Louis Smith 20,500
BOND ST, 41 and 43; George Kitching and wife to George E. Kitching 70,000
WEST END AV, e s, 25.2 ft s of 86th St, 19x80; Willis Ann Cornell to Thomas A. Mills 1
WEST END AV, e s, 52.8 ft s of 92d St, 16x82; Joseph E. Weed to Francis M. Jenks 1
57TH AV, 2,163; Henry Rothschild and Louis Wirth and wives to Margaret Fagan 10
76TH ST, n s, 255 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Catherine Geyer to Susanna Roller 15,800
WEST END AV, 687 and 689; William J. Nicklas to Ida L. Jenkins and another 1
AMSTERDAM AV and 166th St, n w corner, 25x100; Lippman Toplitz and wife to Jacob D. Butler 10
166TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Audubon Av, 50x95; John Peters and wife to Enoch C. Bell 1
153D ST, s s, 70.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50x100; George H. Peabody and wife to Patrick F. Burns 10
JEFFERSON AV, s s, 273.6 ft w of William's Bridge Road, 50x100; Hannah Merkent to Frederick Hulberg 1
LOTS 3,467 and 3,468, Map 1, north addition of Sherman Park, at Mount Pleasant; James Conway and wife to James Martin 400
LOT 459, map of Arden property; Frederick Hulberg and wife to Hannah Merkent 1
MULFORD AV, e s, 678.1 ft n of Pelham Road, 25x100; Minnie Corey to Isidore Hast 1
BRONX TERRACE, e s, Lot 1,171, map of Wakefield; Henry Ackermann, trustee, and others to Robert F. Johnston 1,200
BRONX TERRACE, e s, same property; Amelia E. Ackermann to same 1
LOTS 202 and 203, map of Haight estate, Westchester; Mary Rupprecht and husband to Annie Volence 270
MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 114th St, 50.5x95; Thomas H. O'Connor and wife to Alexander McDowell 23,000
137TH ST, 303 West; Catherine M. Carlin to Rose Levere 10,250
97TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Edwin M. Taylor and wife to George T. Peckham ..... ex prop and 1
107TH ST, 70, and 69 West 106th St; Rosa Cohen to Emma Rosenbluth 1
149TH ST, 513 West; John J. Mahony to Mary Joyce 16,000
126TH ST, 160 West; Bertha Stein and husband to Charles Tielenlus 23,250
BRADHURST AV, 106 to 110; John Stewart to George W. Fanning 1
7TH AV, 2,153 and 2,155; Margaretta O'Shaughnessy to Abram Baudouine 1
10TH AV, n w corner of 161st St, 25.11x100; Thomas Fenton and wife to William Seggie 20,000
145TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Carl Hulster and wife to John Gloeckner and wife 18,500
158TH ST, s s, 298.6 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 20x200, to 157th St, x79.9x irregular; Oscar L. Moser and wife to George Stolz 1
157TH ST, n s, Lots 187 and 188, map of village of Melrose; Maria A. Heyer to same 1
157TH ST, n s, 378.6 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 28x101.6; Caroline A. Hamilton to same 1
134TH ST, n s, 234.4 ft e of Brook Av, 28.4 x100; Clarence M. Fowler and wife to William J. McMullen 21,750
LOT 43, map of property of James L. Parshall; Arthur K. Butler to Paul G. Decker 1,600
LOT 42, same map; Catherine L. Butler to same 1,600
3D AV, 331 and 333; Jacob Spies and wife to John Spies 1
AVENUE B, e s, 51.2 ft n of 80th St, 51x 129 to East River x—x —99; Pennington Whitehead, referee, to Elizabeth Wilson 8,500
80TH ST, s s, 164.6 ft e of Madison Av, 25.6x100.8; Alexander A. Jordan and wife to Solomon Karlebach 34,750
76TH ST, n s, 259 ft e of 5th Av, 19x 102.2; William W. Hall to Mary L. Walker Peter 1
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 66.11 ft s of 47th St, 16.8x90; Mary A. Lucas to Isaac A. Van Bomel 15,000
123D ST, s s, 174.3 ft w of 4th Av, 18.9 x100.11; Emma J. Greanelle to William Hayes 14,000
109TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 50x100.11; Henry Hawkes and wife to James McFarlane 58,250
105TH ST, 114 and 116 East; Augustus F. Gillender, individually and as Trustee, to Henry A. W. Wood 1
PARK AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 117th St, 50.6x90; Theodore P. Austin and wife to Clinton Ogilvie 1
PARK AV, w s, centre line between 117th and 118th Sts, 50.6x90; Clinton Ogilvie and wife to Theodore P. Austin 1
106TH ST, 165 East; Simon Adler and wife and others to Isaac Newman and wife 1
BATHGATE AV, e s, 143.4 ft s of 172d St, 16.8x70.9x16.9x72.2; William Watson and wife to Henry Schopper 10
175TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, 25x108; Anna Ruland to E. J. Moran 7,300
3D AV, 2,277; John Spies to Jacob Spies .. 1
120TH ST, 119 West; Anthony Smyth and wife to Chester W. Palmer 10
137TH ST, 305 West; Emily K. Simonson to Rose Levere 10,500
BAINBRIDGE AV, e corner of 184th St, 22 x127.6x25x105; Sarah Stake to Albert Stake 1
LOT 41, map of property of James L. Parshall, on Forest Av, w s, 159 ft s of George St; Stephen Butler and wife to Paul G. Decker 1,000
ROBBINS AV, n e corner of Pontiac St, 50x105; Michael Bohnet and wife to George Vogler 3,700
105TH ST, 114 and 116 East; Henry A. W. Wood and wife to John Furey 16,200
116TH ST, s s, 211.6 ft e of 2d Av, 21x 100.11; Meyer J. Wallach and wife to Babette Brody 1
WATER ST, 658; William J. Nicklas to Margaret O'Neill 8,750
MULBERRY ST, 36; Catherine Maher to John P. Conroy 1
WASHINGTON ST, n w corner of Harrison St, 50x60.4x50x80.9; Wilbur Larremore, referee, to William Feldman 69,000
ELM ST, 85 and 91; also 103 Walker St, and 143 Centre St, and n e corner of 11th Av and 25th St, and also a share of farm in Westchester County; Henry M. Cornell to Minnie R. S. Cornell, ½ part 8,000
CHARLTON ST, 108; Clinton Gurnee and others to Alfred L. M. Bullowa and another 100
CHARLTON ST, 110; George Gurnee to same 100
3D AV, w s, 26.4 ft s of 13th St, 25.8x 110; August H. Sievers and wife to Henry Wagner 32,850
CANNON ST, e s, 100 ft s of Rivington St, 100x100; Edward Jacobs, referee, to Hiram Rinaldo 101,725
13TH AV, n e corner of 28th St, 101.4x 172.7x98.9x150; Terminal Improvement Company to Benjamin Lowenstein and another 1
17TH ST, 537 West; Albert Etzel and wife to Patrick Lawless 15,000
26TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 98.10; Louis Goldstein to Lilly R. Stern. 18,750
UNION SQUARE, 8; Joseph F. Chatellier and wife to Daniel Brushacher 1
20TH ST, 334 West, and s s of 20th St, Lots 55 and 56, map of property of C. C. Moore; Richard Fitzpatrick to Hannah Fitzpatrick 10
64TH ST, 143 West; Winona C. Edson to Jeanette V. D. Charlier 1
89TH ST, s s, 580.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2; Jesse C. Bennett, as executor, &c., to Robert A. Murray 31,000
77TH ST, n s, 380 ft w of West End Av, 20x102.2; Abby S. Thompson to E. P. Cronkhite 1
77TH ST, n s, 360 ft w of West End Av, 20x102.2; same to Edward K. Beddall .. 1
77TH ST, n s, 436 ft w of West End Av, 28.4x103.6x113.8x102.2; same to Thomas S. Clarke 1
77TH ST, n s, 420 ft w of West End Av, 16x102.2; same to Andrew Fletcher, Jr.. 1
77TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 20x102.2; same to Andrew Fletcher 1
69TH ST, s s, 107 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.5; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Otto H. Dage 23,000
60TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; William C. Smith and wife to Mary E. Trimm 1
71ST ST, 330 West; Irene M. Baldwin to Emma J. Bennett 10
89TH ST, 117 West; Jacob A. Zimmermann and others to Frances Blumenthal 31,000
1ST AV, 864; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Hannah Sichel 22,000

Recorded Leases.

ADLER Leopold, to Frederick Strauss; 33½ West 94th St, 1 year $1,300
HERMANN, Simon, and others to A. C. Benedict & Co., 28 Bowery, 2 years 2,000
LAMOUR, Katharine, to Bernard Frank; n w corner of 3d Av and 44th St, 3 years 2,000
STORMS, Alfred, to Jacob S. Koechlein; 10 Centre St, 3 years 1,300

Recorded Mortgages.

BROWN, William R., and wife to Ernest Hall, executor of Silas D. Gifford; s e corner Willow Lane and 137th St, 1 year $12,000
SAME to John M. Lyon; s s of 137th St, 125 ft e of Willow Lane, 1 year 6,000
BEDDALL, Edward K., to Abby S. Thompson; n s of 77th St, 360 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 11,000
BULLOWA, Alfred L. M., Arthur M., and Ernest E. M. to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, 108 to 110 Charlton St, 1 year 16,000
BLUMENTHAL, Frances, to Jacob A. Zimmermann and George B. McIntyre; n s of 89th St, 275 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 3,500
BUTLER, John D., Lippman Toplitz; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 166th St, 2 years 9,000
CRONKHITE, Elisha P., to Abby S. Thompson; n s of 77th St, 380 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 11,000
COTTER, John, and wife to Jacob S. Carvalho; s s of 96th St, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 4 months 1,500
CAMERON, Alexander, and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,479 Madison Av, 3 years, &c 19,000
SAME to same; 1,483 Madison Av, 3 years 21,000
SAME to same; 1,481 Madison Av, 3 years 20,000
SAME to same; 1,485 Madison Av, 3 years 33,000
DOYLE, Annie C., to Elizabeth Tracy; n s of 158th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 5,000
SAME to same; n s of 158th St, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 5,000
DECKER, Paul G., and wife to Louise F. Runk; w s of Forest Av, 150 ft s of 166th st, 1 year 4,000
DONOVAN, James V., and wife to Cornelia L. Marshall; s s of 133d St, 110 ft e of Lencx Av, 5 years 32,000
DAVIES, Francis H., and wife to Alfred C. Clark, guardian of F. C. Clark; n w corner of 8th Av and 50th St, 5 years 16,000
EHLERS, Oscar, to Ludwig Heering; n s of 123d St, 125 ft e of 7th Av, installments 3,000
FRYSIG, Martin, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; lot of Stebbins Av, 226 ft s of Freeman St, 1 year 500
FELDHAUSEN, William, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 34 to 38 Harrison St, being n e corner of Washington St, 5 years 40,000
SAME to William Grupe; same property, 3 years 8,000
FLETCHER, Andrew, Jr., to Abby S. Thompson; n s of 77th St, 420 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 11,000
SAME to same; n s of 77th St, 400 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 11,000
FAGAN, Margaret and John H., to the German Savings Bank of New-York; n s of 121st St, 209 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year. 5,000
GANGHAN, Ann M., and wife to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; s s of 134th St, e of Trinity Av, 1 year 3,500
HAYES, William, and wife to the New-York Savings Bank; s s of 123d St, 174.3 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year 9,000
HELD, John, and wife to Anna M. Sandham; e s of Amsterdam Av, 80.10 ft s of 100th St, 3 years 16,000
SAME to John Hardy; same property, 1 year 2,000
HENRIQUEZ, Louis N., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 49th St, 207 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years 17,000
JOHNSTON, Robert F., to Harlem Cooperative and Loan Association; e s of Bronx Terrace, Lot 1,171, map of Wakefield, Installment 1,250
JUDSON, Alfred H., and Monroe W. Hill to George C. Engel; 594 3d Av, store lease, note 1,250
JOHNSON, George F., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s e corner of 3d Av and 98th St, 1 year ... 40,000
JENKINS, Ida L. and Mary E., to Judson S. Todd; w s of West End Av, 73 ft n of 98th St, demand, (two mortgages) .. 3,000
KINSELLE, John, and wife to West End Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Lots 222 and 223, map of McGraw estate, installments 250
KRUSE, Henry, and wife to William Muth; e s of Willis Av, 25 ft s of 144th St, 6 years 1,500
LOWENSTEIN, Benjamin and Moses, to Terminal Improvement Company; Lots 598 to 604, inclusive, map of C. Ray, 3 years 12,000
SAME to John A. King, executor of Mary King; same property, 5 years 30,000
LOVEJOY, Margaret A., and Aaron, to executors of Mary Richards; w s of 2d Av, 24.8 ft n of 74th St, ½-part, 3 year 2,000
SAME to Winnifred Jenkins; same property, ½-part, 3 years 2,000
LEVERE, Rose, to Catharine M. Carlin; 303 West 137th St, 1 year 1,000
MOVAN, Edward J., to Anna Ruland; s s of 175th St, 150 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, 1 year 1,100
McDOWELL, Alexander, to Thomas H. O'Connor; n e corner of Manhattan Av and 114th St, 1 year 23,000
MILLS, Thomas A., and wife to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; e s of West End Av, 25.2 ft s of 86th St, 2 years 14,000
MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Levine to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of West St, 53 ft n of Murray St, 2½ years 9,000
NEWMAN, Isaac, and wife to Simon Adler and another; n s of 106th St, 139.6 ft w of 3d Av, installments 2,500
O'NEILL, Margaret, to the Bradley & Currier Co., (Limited); n s of Water St, 325 ft w of Jackson St, 5 years 6,000
SAME to same; same property, 9 months. 1,000
PETERS, Mary L. Walker, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 76th St, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years 27,500
SCHOPPER, Henry, to Thomas O'Connor; w s of Clinton Av, 20 ft s of Lebanon St, 1 year 2,500
SCHOFER, Jacob, to Philipina Schofer; 335 and 337 East 90th St, 1 year 16,000
SAME to same; e s of 2d Av, 28 ft s of 83d St, 1 year 13,000
SAME to same; e s of Ryer Av, 507.6 ft n of Burnside Av, 1 year 6,000
SEGGIE, William, to Thomas Fenton; northwest corner 10th Av and 161st St, 3 years 10,000
SICHEL, Hannah, to Amelia Fechteler; 864 1st Av, 1 year 4,000
SCHOTT, William H., and wife, to executors &c. of Josiah M. Fiske, deceased; e s Bathgate Av, 202 ft s of 182d St, 3 years 4,500
THE CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL Church of New-York to the Greenwich Savings Bank; n s of 57th St, 100 ft w of Av, 1 year 53,000
TODD, David R., to Catherine M. Scott; s s of 114th St, 67.6 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year 3,000
VAN BOMEL, Isaac A., to Mary A. Lucas; 488 Lexington Av, 5 years 10,000
WERTHEIM, Herman, and Pepi, to Daniel Rothstein; n e corner Cherry and Pelham Sts; also, 220 Cherry St, 2 months 1,500
WAGNER, Henry, to August H. Sievers; w s of 2d Av, 26.4 ft s of 13th St, (two mortgages) installments 14,000
WEED, Jennie C. A., Amanda P., and Samuel A., and others, to Alida Van Schaick; s s of 31st St, 362.6 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years 500
SAME, to John A. Aspinwall and another, trustees; Willima H. Aspinwall; e s of 8th Av, 78.3 ft n of 32d St, 5 years.. 9,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

GOODKIND, Henry and Albert Joske, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company .. $80,000
GLOECKNER, John, to Isaac P. Smith. 2,000
HEERING, Ludwig, to Georgie E. Hedrick 1
KIRBY, Ludwig, and another, executors of William H. Kirby, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 8,000
McAFFEE, Knox, Jr., to Mary A. Parmelee, executrix, &c., of William H. Kirby 1
MILLETT, Deborah J., to George Millett. 1
PILAT, Oliver J., to Marie Obry 1
RUNK, Louis F., to George W. Hertzel and another, executors of Frederick Hertzel 3,500
SIEVERS, August H., to Grace Ehret.. 9,000
SLEVIN, Joseph, to Woodbury G. Langdon 42,000
STEERS, Edward P., to Twelfth Ward Bank 500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Franklin Trust Company, guardian, &c. 6,000
THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE and Trust Company to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 175,000
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, trustees of G. E. Carrow, to Edith K. Roosevelt and Emily Carrow, (two assignments) 1

Lis Pendens.

PARK ROW, 17 and 19; Eliza Van Namee vs. Margaret Greenwood and others, (action for partition.)
102D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 30 ft front; Morris Goldstein vs. Louise M. Stern and others, (action to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 113th St, 100.11 ft front; Max Hankin vs. John Hallahan and James Arhearn, owners and contractors $171
69TH ST, 266 to 212 West; Herman Swartz vs. Francis W. Breese, owner; John Coleran, contractor 176
98TH ST, 304 East; Gilson, Collins & Co. vs. Peter and Johanna Saltuary, owners; Peter Saltuary, contractor 346
107TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 96x 100; B. Goetz Manufacturing Company vs. L. Connors and others, owners; Jacob Miller and James J. Benson, contractors. 300
135TH ST, n s, 30 ft w of Park Av, 100x 100; Henry F. Siebold vs. J. C. Watson, owner; William H. Hayes, contractor 111
64TH ST, 37 to 41 West; John J. Wallace vs. James P. Young, owner an contractor 345
57TH ST, 161 East; John Brenner vs. Frederick Schloesser, owner and contractor 72
107TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 100x 114, Wakefield; George Leier vs. Annie Thruman, owner; Henry Ceburre, contractor 42
5TH AV and 7th St, s w corner, 114x100, Wakefield; same vs. Margaret and Henry Ceburre, owners and contractors 186
111TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 33.4x 100.11; Patrick H. Duffy vs. Charles H. Bailey, owner and contractor 84
BROADWAY, 1,435; Robert McArtney vs. Moisson & Plamado, as contractors 380
113TH ST, 239 East; John McLaughlin vs. H. Schluter, owner and contractor 200

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